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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

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NECESSITY OF ENDING THE ECONOMIC COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EMBARGO IMPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AGAINST CUBA

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QUESTION OF EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION ON AND INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

LAW OF THE SEA

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

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REQUEST FOR AN ADVISORY OPINION FROM
THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Letter dated 25 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the pleasure to enclose herewith the documents of the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1994.

I request that the present letter and the enclosed documents be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 18, 24, 25, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 72, 73, 79, 80, 90 (a) and (c), 91 (c) and (i), 92 (a), 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 143, 145 and 147 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Amre MOUSSA
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt

ANNEX*

Documents adopted by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1994

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* The present text is being issued as received, without formal editing.

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FINAL DOCUMENT OF THE ELEVENTH MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Foreign Ministers of the countries, members of the Non-Aligned Movement held their eleventh Ministerial Conference in Cairo, Egypt from 31st May to 3rd June, 1994. Member States, observers and guest delegations who attended the Conference are listed in the General Report of the Conference (Annex III). The Conference heard an inspiring speech by H.E. President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; the Conference decided that the text of the speech be adopted as an official document of the Conference (Annex I). Mr. Nana S. Sutresna, Special Envoy, Minister, Head Executive Assistant to the Chairman of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries submitted the Report of the Chairman of the Movement on its activities since the 10th Non-Aligned Summit held in Jakarta from 1st to 6th September 1992 (Annex II) and the Ministers took note of the Report and endorsed the recommendations therein.

The Conference was marked by the admission of South Africa as a member thus representing a historic development in the Non-Aligned Movement and fulfilling a long cherished aspiration after many years of struggle for the elimination of apartheid and the triumph of democracy.

The Conference elected H.E. Amre Moussa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt as Chairman of the Conference. The Ministers discussed political and economic developments of interest to the Movement, developments in the international situation, the role of the Non-Aligned Movement, the reform of the United Nations, disarmament and security, international economic cooperation, environment and development, South-South cooperation, human rights and social development and regional issues. They reached the following conclusions, decisions and recommendations.

II. REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION SINCE THE JAKARTA SUMMIT

1- The Ministers reviewed a number of important and urgent developments in the international situation since the Jakarta Summit in 1992, taking into consideration both positive and negative features in that situation. They noted that a very fluid international situation continued to prevail creating a climate of uncertainty. This situation has been characterized by an increasing tendency to focus primarily on the interests and concerns of a limited number of developed countries. New commitments in several major areas of international cooperation remained to be fulfilled. Setting new priorities in the international system needed more attention to the fundamental requirements of development. New standards introduced to international relations needed to adapt to the cultural characteristics of the developing nations. Several international conflicts have remained unaddressed or unresolved and some threaten to get out of control.

2- The Ministers also noted that while social issues have been brought to the forefront of international relations, the economic and development interest of the developing countries continue to be increasingly marginalized.

3- The Ministers expressed their concern at the persistence of problems related to poverty, unemployment, underdevelopment, illiteracy, environmental degradation, terrorism, gross violation of human rights and drug-trafficking which generate political and social tensions. International organizations were taxed with this generally volatile situation . They particularly expressed concern over the continuation of the tendency to intervene in the internal affairs of other States under the pretext of protecting human rights or preventing conflict, which would in effect erode the concept of national sovereignty. They further emphasized the dangers inherent in such intervention and reaffirmed their determination to uphold full respect for the national sovereignty of non-aligned countries and non-interference in their internal affairs in all circumstances.

4- Closer East-West cooperation continued and States in several parts of the world have found it in their interest to consolidate their economic potential by entering into regional economic groupings. These groupings are bound to have an influence on international economic relations. The Ministers stressed that such groupings should contribute to a free flow of trade, investment and

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technology across national boundaries and integrated trading groups, as well as to the acceleration of economic development in all countries, particularly the developing countries. They expressed the hope that such groupings would contribute to the enhancement and maintenance of an open and dynamic international trading system.

5- The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the diminution of attention to the problems of the developing world, which are basic, immediate and of a great magnitude - absolute and deepening poverty, hunger and malnutrition, disease, illiteracy and the lack of shelter and sanitation.

6- The Non-Aligned Movement continued, in these circumstances, to play a significant role in bringing about an era of cooperation rather than confrontation. In this context, the Ministers noted with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the Jakarta Summit's decision regarding the strengthening of international economic cooperation and stressed the need to further build upon these efforts by expanding and intensifying contacts with all the developed countries, thereby broadening the base of North-South dialogue. They also concluded that South-South cooperation has to be intensified in order to reverse any negative effects of the current transition and contribute to the restructuring of the existing inequitable international economic order.

7- The Ministers considered the course of regional conflicts since the Jakarta Summit. They noted that there were some successful cases of peaceful conflict resolution. However, they also noted that other disputes remained unresolved.

8- The Ministers noted that the Coordinating Bureau was in the process of studying the question of a mechanism for the peaceful settlement of disputes between Member States , as decided by the Jakarta Summit.

9- The Ministers concluded that joint efforts should be undertaken in order to highlight tolerance as an established norm in the conduct of international relations, and an indispensable element of international behaviour, as well as an integral concept of the Charter of the United Nations. They were convinced that tolerance is the sound foundation of any civil society and of peace, and has become an important prerequisite of peaceful coexistence.

10- The Ministers observed that developments in international relations since the last Summit in Jakarta have affected the whole world in degrees varying from one region to the other, but the main sufferers from the uncertain transition in international relations remained the developing nations. They reaffirmed that the role of these nations should not be marginalized and that they should continue to strive to play a central role in international affairs.

11- The Ministers reaffirmed their view that the United Nations had to carry out a profound process of structural change, reform and democratization which would not only respond to the present international conditions and new challenges facing the international community, but would also reflect the increased membership of the Organization and would enable it to fulfill the purposes and principles of the United Nations as enshrined in its Charter.

III. THE ROLE OF THE MOVEMENT

12- The Ministers paid tribute to the relentless and energetic efforts exerted by H.E. President Suharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia, which secured an effective international response to the aspirations of the Movement. They expressed their satisfaction that many of the principles and positions adopted by the Movement in the Final Document of the Jakarta Summit were fully reflected in the resolutions adopted by the 48th Session of the U.N. General Assembly and in the activities carried out by the Non-Aligned Movement in the United Nations. They were determined to carry further these efforts and activities with a view to reaching the objectives set out in Jakarta.

13- The Ministers discussed ways and means of enhancing the role of the Movement in the light of recent changes in international relations, and reaffirmed the continued relevance of the Movement and its principles and objectives. The concept of Non-Alignment stands for hopes long cherished for general and complete disarmament under effective international control particularly nuclear disarmament, self-determination for peoples under alien or colonial domination and foreign occupation, safeguarding of independence, equality among nations, democratization of international relations, economic development, equitable international economic order, development of human resources, basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and coexistence among different systems, cultures and societies. They decided, therefore, to continue to pursue their efforts towards achieving greater effectiveness in performing the role of the Movement.

14- The Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the increase in the membership of the Movement as highlighted by the admission of South Africa as a member of the Movement. In this respect they considered that such an increase represented a dynamic and continued interest in the Movement. They concluded that the increase in membership required more extensive coordination among members and that varying degrees in phases of development among them represented an element of complementarity. They affirmed their belief that such an element should enhance effective cooperation among NAM countries with a view to enabling the Movement to accommodate the broader spectrum of the interest of its members.

15- In order to enhance the effectiveness of the Movement in meeting the new challenges in international relations, the Ministers considered some aspects related to the structure and modalities of the Movement. They recommended that the back-up system which was devised in the 10th Ministerial Conference in Accra in 1991 and adopted by the Jakarta Summit in 1992 should be brought into effect. In this respect, they also invited member States to devote more of their capacity and resources for the enhancement of the role of the Movement.

16- The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of closer and systematic cooperation between the Movement and the Group of 77 and the need for further strengthening of the coordination and cooperation between the two groupings. They considered the modalities for the operationalization of the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) between the Movement and the G-77 and took note of the recent adoption of the terms of reference of the JCC by the NAM Coordinating Bureau and the Group of 77. The Ministers decided to approve the terms of reference of the JCC which will be put into effect not later than the end of this year. In this context, the Ministers urged that the JCC considers issues of importance to the developing countries, in particular the increasing use of political conditionalities by the developed countries.

17- The Ministers emphasized that the role of the Non-Aligned Movement, as identified in both its historical development and global approaches, should be maintained.

18- The Ministers also considered ways and means of consolidating the position of the developing countries as a whole with a view to strengthening their negotiating power vis-a-vis the developed industrial countries in the light of recent developments in the international situation. They concluded that a more coordinated position of these countries towards major international issues, especially those of immediate concern, should be attained.

19- The Ministers, considering that the enhancement of the role of the Movement should be a constant process, reaffirmed the importance of the task of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology. They stressed the principle, enunciated by the Ninth Summit in 1989, that the task of reviewing methodology is by its nature an evolving and on-going process which required continuous examination. They recommended, therefore, that the Committee should consider ways and means of intensifying the performance of the Movement in such priority areas as required in the light of developments in the international situation.

IV. The Movement and the Restructuring of the United Nations :

20- The Ministers reaffirmed their belief that the United Nations is the most appropriate international forum for the maintenance of international peace and security, the peaceful settlement of disputes, the securing of the right to self-determination of the peoples under alien or colonial domination and foreign occupation, cooperation for development as well as the most important vehicle for the contribution of the Non-Aligned Movement in shaping a new world order. They commended the role of the High-Level Working Group for the Restructuring of the United Nations established by the Jakarta Summit. They reconfirmed the Non-Aligned Movement's view that the approach towards the reform and the Restructuring of the United Nations should be balanced and comprehensive, with shared responsibility and solidarity, for the advancement of their aspirations such as peace, collective security and equitable prosperity, and pursue the aim of democratizing the United Nations, in line with the requirements of our times.

21- The Ministers observed that important steps were taken in order to launch a reform of the United Nations since the Jakarta Summit. They noted with satisfaction the contribution of the Movement leading to the adoption by aspects of the report of the United Nations Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace" and reaffirmed the NAM position thereon.

22- The Ministers noted the decision of the 48th session of the United Nations General Assembly to set up an open ended working group on the question of equitable representation, the increase in its membership and other matters related to the Security Council, and expressed their determination to work cohesively and effectively to further the objectives of the Movement on this extremely important issue. They affirmed their view that both the reform and expansion aspects of the reform and democratization of the Security Council, including its decision-making processes and its procedures, should be examined as an integral part of a common package.

23- The Ministers noted the setbacks that have occurred in a number of areas of conflict where the United Nations has been involved, the use of double-standards, and the need to ensure transparency, and a faithful application of the Charter provisions on the role of the Security Council and the General Assembly and the need to reform the working methods of the Council, raise the importance for members of the Movement to agree on a coherent and coordinated approach to the reform and restructuring of the Security Council.

24- The Ministers recalled General Assembly resolution 48/162 on the Restructuring and Revitalization of the United Nations in economic, social and related fields. They decided to monitor closely the application of this resolution.

25- The Ministers reaffirmed the view that the United Nations should be restructured to take account of the significant changes that have taken place in international relations and that the restructuring should rest on the principles of the sovereign equality of States, as well as democratization and transparency in the decision-making of the United Nations and all its agencies. The Ministers noted with appreciation the efforts of the informal open-ended Working group of the General Assembly set up to consider the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly. They emphasized, in this respect, the importance of the functions and powers of the General Assembly in any questions or any matters within the scope of the Charter, in accordance with its relevant provisions, and that appropriate mechanisms be used or established to undertake such functions and powers. They maintained, further, that there should be no encroachment on the jurisdiction and prerogatives of the General Assembly.

26- The Ministers considered that the issue of equitable representation and increase in the membership of the Security Council was of paramount importance for non-aligned countries. They considered it essential to substantially increase the proportion of members of the Council belonging to the Movement. They further reaffirmed the view of the Jakarta Summit that the veto power which guarantees an exclusive and dominant role to the Permanent Members of the Council is contrary to the aim of democratizing the United Nations and must therefore be reviewed.

27- The Ministers affirmed the principle of equitable geographical distribution in the Security Council. The fact that there are regions over-represented in the Council is a reflection of the imbalances that should be reversed in the present exercise. They further affirmed that a review in the size and composition of the membership of the Security Council has become imperative. The Ministers expressed their concern that Non-Aligned countries were extremely under-represented in the Council and underlined that the present exercise should therefore be comprehensive in nature so as to enhance the credibility of the Council and to reflect the universal character of that world body. In this context, the Ministers recalled the relevant decisions of the Jakarta Summit and urged that the Non-Aligned countries should strive to increase the representation of developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America in the Security Council.

28- In order to meet the objective of a restructuring of the United Nations that would achieve democratization, transparency and efficiency of the Security Council as well as a better balance of functions between the principal organs of the United Nations, the Ministers examined various mechanisms including the possible convening of the General Conference for the revision of the Charter foreseen in Article 109 of the U.N. Charter at an appropriate time.

29- The Ministers stressed the importance of enhancing the effective and efficient functioning of the Security Council by adopting measures geared at reforming its working methods and procedures and improving the relationship of the Council with the General Assembly, and non-members of the Security Council.

30- The Ministers reaffirmed the need for greater transparency in the decision-making process of the Security Council and to that end urge the Council to hold a greater number of formal and open meetings on an issue before a decision is adopted, allowing for the widest participation. They considered that other measures should also be taken to ensure transparency, such as opening informal consultations to participation by non-members of the Council, briefings and summaries addressed at the general U.N. membership on the informal consultations of the Council, full and informative press releases, the provision of the tentative monthly work programme of the Council as an established practice, including the possible type of action that could be taken during the month, and other measures that would allow the general membership to be fully aware of the nature and scope of the Council's work.

31- The Ministers underlined the need for enhanced cooperation and a more effective relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter. In this regard, they were of the view that the reports submitted by the Council to the General Assembly in fulfillment of Articles 15 and 24 of the Charter should be informative and timely, and contain a full and clear account of the work of both the Council and its subsidiary bodies. It was also their belief that it was necessary to seek ways and means of ensuring an effective and timely flow and exchange of views between the two bodies, through measures such as the institutionalization of consultations between the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and briefings by the President of the Council or his/her spokesperson to the General Assembly on a regular basis. They affirmed that the above measures would allow the General Assembly to fulfill its functions and powers as enshrined in the Charter.

32- The Ministers urged the Security Council to institutionalize a system of structured and direct consultations with troop contributing countries during the decision-making process on the establishment and the conduct of a Peace Keeping Operation. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council, in which troop contributing countries could also participate, should be established under Article 29 of the Charter to monitor developments in Peace Keeping Operations.

33- The Ministers also underscored the need to operationalize Article 5O of the Charter, and in this regard they considered that it was necessary to

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institutionalize the consultations envisaged under this Article, as well as adopt other effective measures to enable non members to bring to the attention of the members of the Council their problems and difficulties with a view to solving them.

34- The Ministers invited the Security Council to take appropriate measures to allow for the participation of interested non members in any mechanism, such as an ad hoc subsidiary body it might set up to assist it in dealing with specific matters under its consideration.

35- The Ministers expressed their conviction that the Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly on the equitable representation, expansion and other matters related to the Security Council should take action priority on these measures.

36- The Ministers were convinced that solidarity among Non-Aligned members on this issue shall be of vital significance in this regard and decided to coordinate positions within the NAM Working Group established for this purpose.

37- The Ministers expressed their determination to actively contribute to the drafting of a solemn declaration to be adopted in the Special Commemorative Meeting of the General Assembly for the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations, on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as enshrined in the Charter, and containing a review of the past performance of the United Nations, an analysis of the present situation and a projection of its future perspectives. In this regard, they decided to coordinate positions within the NAM Working Group established for this purpose and endorsed the draft solemn declaration it had prepared and presented to the Preparatory Committee for the Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations.

38- The Ministers suggested that the Heads of State or Government attend the U.N. Special Commemorative Meeting of the General Assembly for the 50th Anniversary of the U.N. in commemoration of the historic significance of the said session as well as the Movement's contribution to the role of the Organization.

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U.N. PEACE-KEEPING

39- The Ministers recognized the importance of peace- keeping operations of the United Nations and their contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security. Given the unprecedented growth in number and complexity of the peace-keeping operations, they stressed the need for the movement to contribute to the establishing of guiding principles for peace-keeping operations in accordance with the Charter, with a view to enabling the United Nations to contribute more effectively to the enhancement of international peace and security.

40- They expressed their conviction that peace-keeping operations should never be regarded as a substitute for the political settlement of disputes and that they should be of a temporary nature. In this context, all means for the pacific settlement of disputes should be exhausted before coercive measures under Chapter VII of the Charter are considered. They stressed the fact that the use of force as a means for maintaining international peace and security should be utilized only as a last resort when all other options have been exhausted.

41- The Ministers considered that the following should be the guiding principles relevant to peace-keeping operations:

(a) All aspects of peace-keeping operations should strictly adhere to the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principles of full respect for the sovereignty and sovereign equality of all States, their territorial integrity, and non-intervention in their internal affairs;

(b) Peace-keeping operations should be of a non-intrusive and non-interventionist nature. They should be mandated at the request of the Member States involved;

(c) Peace-keeping operations should be distinct from other types of field operations of the United Nations, which are governed by their own respective mandates and rules;

(d) Peace-keeping operations should be of an impartial nature;

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(e) Full transparency and appropriate consultations are essential in the process leading to the establishment of a peace-keeping operation;

(f) Peace-keeping operations should be established with a clear mandate, time frame, clear objectives, rules of engagement, secured financing and adequate resources;

(g) Decisions leading to the establishment of peace-keeping operations should include provisions regarding the safety of personnel and include clear provisions regarding the applicability of international humanitarian law at all times;

(h) The resources for peace-keeping activities should not be at the expense of resources for the development activities of the United Nations;

(i) Equitable opportunities should be ensured to facilitate the widest possible participation of Member States, in particular the developing countries, in peace-keeping operations. Such participation should also be ensured for all relevant mechanisms in the UN Secretariat;

(j) Where applicable, cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies including the application of Chapter VIII of the Charter should be in keeping with their respective mandates.

42- All Member States must contribute to the cost of peace-keeping in accordance with the existing special scale of assessment established by Resolution 3101 (XXVIII), which takes into account the special responsibilities of the five permanent members of the Security Council as well as certain economic considerations. These contributions must therefore be paid in full and on time, accordance with their obligation under Article 17(2) of the U.N. Charter. The contribution of developing countries is an important factor for the success of peace-keeping operations. It is necessary to address the problems of reimbursement for troop costs and compensation to participating countries, in particular Non-Aligned and other developing countries. A uniform U.N. scale for death and disability compensation for peace-keeping personnel should be established.

43- The Ministers stressed the need to undertake a case by case consideration and evaluation of peace-keeping operations. In this regard, the mandates of each UN peace-keeping operation must also be constantly reviewed and amended or updated, as appropriate compensation for peace-keeping personnel should be standardized yet responsive to the diverse nature of the national contingents of peace-keeping operations and the territories in which they are deployed.

44- The Ministers stressed the fact that there should be political direction and a clearly defined command and control structure for each operation.

45- The Ministers were of the view that the role of the General Assembly regarding all issues pertaining to peace- keeping operations should be enhanced.

46- The Ministers requested the Coordinating Bureau in New York to continue working in this field, both at conceptual level and in the context of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and in the General Assembly.

Decolonization

47- The Ministers reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of non self-governing territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, regardless of the territory's size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources. In this context they expressed their firm support for the work of the United Nations Decolonization Committee and its effective contribution to the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonized Countries and Peoples. They reiterated that the final consummation of the decolonization process remains a major objective for the Movement and pledged their unswerving support to the Plan of Action for the Decade for the Elimination of Colonialism.

48- The Ministers recalled the relevant resolution on Puerto Rico adopted by the United Nations Decolonization Committee, with the support of the Latin American and Caribbean countries that are members of the Committee, and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV) of the U.N. General Assembly. They expressed their confidence that a legal framework will be adopted at the earliest possible date to enable the Puerto Rican people to exercise this right in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

V. DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

49- The Ministers reviewed the developments in disarmament and international security since the Jakarta Summit, and noted the continuation of positive developments in this field. They reaffirmed the position adopted by the Movement in the Final Document of the Summit on these issues and reiterated their belief that general and complete disarmament under effective international control remains an ultimate objective to be sought and that a comprehensive, non-discriminatory and balanced approach towards international security should be adopted. They agreed that the rational option is to seek security for all through total nuclear disarmament, elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and through balanced and progressive reductions of conventional armaments at global and regional levels.

50- The Ministers reaffirmed the utmost priority they accorded to nuclear disarmament and achieving a Nuclear Weapon Free World because of the dangers caused by such weapons and ominous threats they posed to the very existence of mankind. Towards that end, they urged the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate, as a matter of priority, an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances and undertake negotiations for the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons within a time bound framework. They stressed the need to urgently set a target date for the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

51- The Ministers called upon all States, and urged the Conference on Disarmament in particular, to conclude successfully a universal, internationally and effectively verifiable, comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, without any provision for exceptions, as a matter of the highest priority. Pending the conclusion of such a Treaty, the nuclear-weapon states should suspend all nuclear test explosions.

52- The Ministers noted that a Special meeting of the States, parties to the Partial Test Ban Treaty was held on 10 August 1993. They welcomed the continuing efforts of the President of the PTBT Amendment Conference to ensure a complementary relationship between that forum and the Conference on Disarmament in the achievement of a multilateral comprehensive test ban agreement.

53- The Ministers considered that a Treaty banning the production and stockpiling of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices would be a significant contribution to nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, provided that such a treaty is non-discriminatory, effectively verifiable and universally applicable, thus constituting a part of the comprehensive efforts to ban nuclear weapons and lead to their destruction.

54- The Ministers reiterated that security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons could contribute positively to addressing some of the dangers inherent in the presence of nuclear weapons. They reaffirmed the position of the Jakarta Summit on the matter, and called on the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international legally binding convention in this regard.They also considered that the adoption of a Security Council resolution providing effective, unconditional and comprehensive security assurances to non nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons could positively contribute to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons and could also be a step towards achieving nuclear disarmament.

55- The Ministers considered the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones a necessary first step towards attaining the objective of the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. In this context they welcomed the various initiatives for the establishment of such zones. They particularly welcomed the adoption by consensus of General Assembly Resolution 48/71 of 16 December 1993 on the Establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in the Middle East, a concept initially proposed by Iran and Egypt. They called on all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, called on Israel to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and to place all its nuclear facilities under full-scope IAEA safeguards.

56- The Ministers welcomed the progress made towards drawing up a draft treaty or convention on a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Africa and expressed the

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hope that the draft Treaty would be finalized and submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations as early as possible.

57- The Ministers considered the question of the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in other parts of the world and agreed that the views of the States of the regions concerned should be ascertained in conformity with provisions of the Final Document of SSOD-1.

58- The Ministers reviewed with satisfaction the ongoing consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco).

59- The Ministers welcomed the declaration by Mongolia of its territory as a nuclear-weapon-free-zone in 1992 as a commendable contribution to regional stability and confidence-building.

60- The Ministers considered the question of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. They recommended the adoption of effective measures in order to prohibit the development, production, deployment and use of weapons of mass destruction.

61- The Ministers paid tribute to the initiative launched by H.E. President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on the establishment of a Zone Free from Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East and called for its realization. In this respect, the elimination of nuclear weapons from the region should be conducive to the establishment of the Zone Free from Weapons of Mass Destruction.

62- The Ministers, noted that accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons had increased in recent years and that the States parties to that Treaty would hold a Review/Extension Conference in 1995, and also noted with satisfaction that a member of the Movement would chair the Conference as called for by the Jakarta Declaration. The Ministers called for a fresh appraisal of the fulfillment of the obligations of the nuclear weapon States under Article VI of the Treaty and expressed the hope that any pending issues relevant to the Treaty would be overcome, including the provision of credible security assurances and adequate technical assistance to all non nuclear weapon States, to

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ensure the availability of nuclear material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes on a non-discriminatory, predictable and long term basis. They called for States parties to the Treaty in the Movement to convene a Senior officials meeting to co-ordinate their positions in preparation for the 1995 Conference.

63- The Ministers took note of the resolve of the Non-Aligned countries signatories to the Chemical Weapon Convention to participate actively in the Preparatory Commission in the Hague, and to form a group to coordinate their positions. They called on all developed countries to adopt measures to promote the transfer of technology, material and equipment for peaceful purposes in the chemical field and to remove all existing unilateral, discriminatory ad-hoc restrictions.

64- The Ministers, reaffirming that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should be pursued simultaneously, were convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the special characteristics of each region, and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armament for all participating States, would enhance the security of all States.

65- The Ministers felt that the question of the accumulation of conventional weapons beyond the legitimate self-defence requirements of States, should be sufficiently addressed, taking into account the special characteristics of each region.

66- The Ministers expressed their objection to the continued functioning of ad-hoc export control groups on the pretext of non-proliferation of armaments, since they could impede the economic and social development of developing countries. They reiterated the need for multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory disarmament agreements to address proliferation problems.

67- The Ministers noted that there had been fundamental changes in the political landscape over the last decade. They underscored the fact that these changes should motivate the members of the Movement to ensure that international security provides equal rights and responsibilities for all States.

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They emphasized the fact that international security could not continue to be governed by outdated concepts and doctrines that dominated the bipolar world for many years and that it should take non-military aspects into account. In this regard, they expressed the view that regional security can best be secured through the development of common interests and collective measures in a manner consistent with the principles of the U.N. Charter.

68- In reviewing these developments, the Ministers felt that the time was opportune for the international community to undertake a comprehensive assessment of progress towards global disarmament. To this end, they called for a Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament to be convened at an appropriate time. In this respect, a meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries would be held to coordinate positions on this important issue.

69. The Ministers decided to retable and put to the vote the resolution seeking an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legality of the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons during the 49th Session of the General Assembly.

VI. THE MOVEMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

70- The Ministers reviewed the evolving international economic situation since the Jakarta Summit in 1992. They paid tribute to H.E. President Suharto of Indonesia for his efforts, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Movement, to boost a dialogue with the G-7 as well as with other parties concerned, for the sake of better understanding and response to the aspirations of the Non-Aligned Movement and other developing countries. The Ministers were gratified that President Suharto continues his efforts in this direction, through inter alia new initiatives, and noted the forthcoming summit of the G-7 scheduled to convene in Naples in July 1994. In this respect, they reaffirmed their belief that addressing the aspirations of the developing countries would help all countries in arriving at a better understanding of current economic problems and in reaching valid solutions thereto.

71- The Ministers noted that there were few convincing signs of global economic recovery and that expectations for greater global security, and a just, equitable and non- discriminatory international economic order, have not been realized. The developing countries continue to suffer from sluggish growth resulting from inadequate access to trade and technology, historically low commodity prices and excessive debt burdens combined with severely contracted financial flows. The Ministers believed that standard problems of the world economy have yet to be sufficiently addressed and that the Non-Aligned and other developing countries should persist in contributing to the shaping of a new international economic order. They endorsed the offer of the Government of Indonesia to convene an open-ended joint meeting of experts and decision-makers of developing countries on development schemes in September 1994 in order to develop and formulate action-oriented programmes for generating self-reliance and sustainable development in developing countries.

72- The Ministers recalled the Final Document of the Meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Bali, from 10 to 13 May 1993, as well as the final declaration of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Group of 77 in New York on 5 October 1994. In this respect, they emphasized the need for the harmonization of the G77 Caracas Programme of Action (CPA) and the NAM Action Programme for Economic Cooperation (APEC). They observed that the Joint Coordinating Committee should be fully enabled to maximize the relationship between the two groups in that area. They recommended that a thorough review and assessment of APEC should be carried out by the Seventh Meeting of the Coordinating Countries of APEC, to be convened before the Eleventh Summit of NAM, in order to identify existing constraints, establish priorities and determine its time-frame for project implementation.

73. The Ministers examined the stage of South-South cooperation and reaffirmed that it was a key element in efforts to restructure international relations and a vital instrument for accelerating the development of developing countries. They reiterated the validity of the assessment made and the guidelines adopted by the Jakarta Summit and the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation (SMC) on this issue; and, in this regard, they requested the SMC to give priority to the review of this matter and make specific recommendations to accelerate South-South cooperation and integration process at the sub-regional, regional and inter-regional levels, and to submit its

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conclusions to the Eleventh Summit of the Movement for its review and the adoption of relevant decisions.

74- The Ministers acknowledged that a number of initiatives and projects within the framework of South-South cooperation have been launched, but that the full potential of South-South cooperation is far from being realized. Therefore, the NAM and other developing countries should commit themselves to expand and strengthen present efforts, initiate new and concrete forms and priorities of cooperation, and devise realistic modalities for their implementation. In this context, the Ministers reiterated the value of such concepts as an evolutionary and flexible approach, whereby projects considered viable could be launched by a number of developing countries as long as such projects remain open to all developing countries and not prejudice the basic interest of other developing countries.

75- The Ministers emphasized that most of the developing nations are engaged in courageous policies to restructure their economies in an unfavorable international environment. The developing world has been especially hard hit by various factors, including the unprecedented collapse of commodity prices in real terms, the foreign debt crisis, the lack of financial and technological transfer, restrictive business practices, and possible new forms of protectionism as they relate to the multilateral trading system.

76- The Ministers stressed the fact that the signing in Morocco of the Final Act together with the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) had concluded the most complex and ambitious multilateral trade negotiations in the history of international economic relations. They urged all Governments to use the WTO as a permanent forum where trade agenda is constantly relevant to changing global needs, in order to pursue the liberalization, the regulation and the expansion of international trade on a continuous basis. They insisted also on the necessity to guarantee to developing countries the acquired advantages provided for by the preferential agreements, as well as the adequate financial and technological support, in order to diversify their exports and balance immediate losses resulting from the liberalization of world trade.

77- The Ministers emphasized that the new agreements, rules and structures emanating from the Uruguay Round should be translated into an increased market access and expansion of world trade and better income and employment opportunities world-wide, particularly for the developing countries. They expected that the World Trade Organization to be established would effectively contribute to rule-based competitive disciplines, a non-discriminatory and predictable trading system, as well as the protection of the rights and interests of the developing countries. They asserted that compensation arrangements should be provided for the least developed countries as well as net food importers who would experience difficulties due to the overall erosion of preferences and income loss resulting from the implementation of the Uruguay Agreements.

78- The Ministers noted that, while the developing countries were undertaking structural reforms and comprehensive economic liberalization policies, developed countries were resorting to various protectionist measures. They expressed concern over trends to bypass multilaterally agreed frameworks for liberalization of trade in the Uruguay Round through attempts to use environmental conservation and social clauses, as new forms of protectionism. The Ministers, while stressing that global trading system was a carefully negotiated balance of rights, obligations and interests of all parties to the Final Act, stated that the WTO, in undertaking the examination of agreed agenda on issues relating to international trade, should fully comply with competencies recognized to other international organizations and be guided by the principles of globality in the discussion, and equity in mutual concessions, without undermining the comparative advantages of developing countries in international trade.

79- The Ministers, taking into account the post-Uruguay Round challenges, called on the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau to work, in collaboration with the Chairmen of the relevant chapters of the G-77, on the requirements needed for ensuring an increased and improved access by developing countries to the world markets in the post-Uruguay Round.

80- The Ministers urged developed countries to put an end to the application of unilateral economic coercive measures against developing countries for political reasons, and to the imposition of political conditionalities to international cooperation. Likewise, they urged the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures in order to discontinue such practices.

81- The Ministers considered that South-South cooperation must be given high priority after the conclusion of the Uruguay Round. South-South cooperation should be perceived as a vital component of any strategy aimed at long term growth and development as well as strengthening the South-South economic relationship by broadening and intensifying economic cooperation among developing countries which should be supported by the international community. They concurred with the necessity of a comprehensive approach as proposed in the Report of the South Commission addressing all aspects of cooperation and integration among developing countries. In this context, the Ministers reiterated their conviction as to the need to facilitate and enhance the activities of the private sector, which could play a significant role in the promotion of South-South cooperation. They noted with appreciation the entry into force of the agreement establishing the African Economic Community as a step towards South-South cooperation.

82- The Ministers expressed their concern over the classification of countries on the basis of a state of crisis in the latest UNDP Human Development Report. As such classification has an adverse effect on the efforts of the countries to develop and progress; the Ministers entrusted the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau in New York to take up the matter with the Secretary General.

83- The Ministers reiterated that the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) was an important vehicle for promoting and expanding trade among developing countries. Having noted that the first round of negotiations had resulted in little substantive progress, mainly because many countries had not yet signed or ratified the agreement. They urged the countries which have not yet signed or ratified the agreement to do so as early as possible. Noting that the second round of negotiations had not been concluded according to the established time-table, they called for its conclusion at the earliest possible time. They took note with appreciation of the offer of the Republic of Cuba to host the Ministerial Meeting of the Negotiating Committee after the conclusion of the ongoing second round of GSTP negotiations.

84- The Ministers welcomed General Assembly resolution 48/164 which requested the UN. Secretary General to present a comprehensive report entitled "State of South-South Cooperation" with the help of all relevant organizations of the United Nations, in particular the UNCTAD, whose role would be strengthened. They recommended that the said report should include, further, an in-depth analysis of aspects of complementarity among the Non-Aligned and other developing countries, in order to identify areas where South-South cooperation was readily feasible as well as the problem of financing South-South cooperation. They called on the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of NAM and the Chairman of the Group of 77 to elaborate the input of the developing countries to this report.

85- The Ministers confirmed the need to revive the significant role of the UN in promoting international cooperation for economic and social development. They took note of the Preliminary report of the United Nations Secretary General entitled "Agenda for Development". In this context, they attached great importance to the Agenda for Development., which could serve as a basis for international economic cooperation. The Ministers entrusted the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau , in collaboration with the Chairman of the G-77, with the task of assigning the small working group it has set up, to prepare the position of the member States as the basis of the scheduled exchange of views on Agenda for Development. Furthermore, they welcomed the forthcoming Special Ministerial Meeting of the G-77 that would provide an opportunity to review the Agenda and to specify the input of developing countries .

86- The Ministers welcomed General Assembly resolution 48/165 adopted by consensus on renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership. They reaffirmed that this dialogue should be conducted in response to mutual interests and benefits, interdependence, shared responsibilities and partnership for sustainable development aimed at establishing a new international order based on justice, equity and equality. They recommended that the relevant parts of the Final Document of the Jakarta Summit and those of the Meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation held in Bali in 1993, should be reflected in the recommendations on ways and means to promote the dialogue to be submitted by the UN. Secretary General. In this connection, the Ministers endorsed the recommendations of the Coordinating Bureau of NAM in New York to request an independent body, such as the South Centre, to conduct a study on possible ways and means of promoting the dialogue . The Coordinating Bureau, through the small working group it has established, should consider the study and further submit it to the UN Secretary-General as a contribution of the NAM. The

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Ministers recommended, taking into consideration the relevant mandates, that the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of NAM in cooperation with the Chairman of the G 77 and the Chairman of the Eleventh Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non- Aligned Countries to carry out the necessary contacts with their partners of the developed countries particularly the G-7 for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/165.

87- The Ministers reiterated their conviction of the necessity of enhancing international cooperation, fair trading and the international financial system for a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries. They called for the cancellation or reduction of debt and debt service related to official debt and the need to take urgent action with regard to the commercial debt of the developing countries. They further called for the wider application of measures such as debt-for-equity, debt-for- nature, debt for children and debt-for-development swaps, without prejudice to the above solutions, in order to enable debtor developing countries to recycle their external debt and finance their sustainable development projects. They also called for generalizing and extending existing debt reduction initiatives to all categories of debtors. They urged the multilateral financial institutions to continue to provide support for debt and debt-service reduction packages and apply growth-oriented solutions on developing countries that are having serious debt-servicing difficulties. They invited the developed creditor countries, private banks, and multilateral financial institutions to extend appropriate new financial support to debtor developing countries, in particular the low and middle income countries with substantial debt burdens that continue to honor their international obligations, and that due regard should be paid to LDCs.

88- The Ministers expressed their concern over the diminishing levels of development finance to developing countries further aggravated by the outflow of resources resulting from debt services and sustained deterioration in the terms of trade. Such resources are essential to meet the investment and capital requirements of developing countries to address the development needs of their populations. In this context, the Ministers reiterated the importance of convening an international conference on the financing of development. The Ministers also called for a substantial new allocation of special drawing rights to restore the financial reserves and credit worthiness of developing countries, as the supply of capital to developing countries diminished.

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89- The Ministers urged the parties involved, particularly the developed donor countries, private banks and multilateral financial institutions to seriously consider the recommendations as outlined in the Memorandum of the Chairman of the Non- Aligned Movement, entitled "Urgent Action on Bilateral, Multilateral and Commercial Debt of the Developing Countries" which was transmitted to the leaders of the Group of 7 at their Summit in Tokyo in July 1993. In this context, they welcomed the offer made by the Government of Indonesia as the Chairman of NAM to host a meeting for severely indebted low income countries in the near future.

90- The Ministers expressed concern regarding the decline of official development assistance and reasserted that the provision of adequate flows of finance for development was a vital component of the development efforts by developing countries. To this end, developed countries should attain the agreed target of 0.7 percent of their respective GNPs for development finance. They regretted that financial flows particularly foreign direct investment remained inadequate for development purposes in spite of efforts by developing countries to create favorable environment for such investment. They concluded that the issue of development finance should be pursued as a priority by the international community.

91- The Ministers stressed the importance of the link between trade, finance and monetary issues and the need to improve the trading environment so as to permit developing countries to meet their development objectives. In this regard they welcomed the proposal made by His Majesty King Hassan II at the closing session of the Uruguay Round aimed at establishing a High-level Intergovernmental Group to study the new mechanisms for international economic negotiations in order to ensure improved cooperation among IMF, World Bank and WTO. This would be conducive to greater coherence in trade, monetary and financial areas so as to favour the coordination of macro-economics policies and their compatibility with human and sustainable development imperatives, allow a greater contribution by developing countries to the implementation of a concerted strategy to relaunch the global economy so as to come up with solutions to the scourges of unemployment and overwhelming poverty in the world; also build a consensus on a system of collective economy security for the world, allowing adequate representation of regional groupings, and based on a new structure of global cooperation which can deal with major economic issues and give further direction to the world economic institutions.

92- The Ministers reiterated their concern at the unabated development crisis in the LDCs from their development partners. They underlined the fact that since the adoption of the Programme of Action, six new countries have been added by the UNGA to the group of LDCs taking into account the new set of criteria and this clearly called for additional resource flows to the LDCs to meet their acutely felt investment requirements. They once again called for the full, effective and expeditious implementation of the Programme of Action for the LDCs for 1990s by all parties. In this context, they emphasized that the goal to reactivate and accelerate growth of LDCs on a sustained basis should be pursued with concrete supportive actions and tangible impact on all related areas vital for LDCs development. Such actions they noted must inter alia, address the acute debt problems being faced by the LDCs, as highlighted in the South Commission's recent report. They urged the developed donor countries to consider writing off all LDCs debts or at least to convert them into grants. They also called on all concerned to take concrete steps to help LDCs through wider and preferential access of their exports to markets in developed countries and supportive action in the area of services and enhanced flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) through adoption of appropriate fiscal and monetary policies in the developed countries to help the LDCs in particular. The Ministers also expressed concern that some LDCs were also victims of natural calamities and disasters and urged the international community to extend all help and cooperation to them to recover from the enormous losses which they suffer on this account.

93- The Ministers recognized that the United Nations should assume a principal role in supporting the efforts of the developing countries to build their indigenous capacities in science and technology and stressed the need to promote access to technology and the transfer of technology to the developing countries on favorable terms. They welcomed the initiative to convene a consultative meeting to consider organizing a more effective coalition of resources to meet the scientific and technological needs of the developing countries. They welcomed General Assembly resolution 48/179 on convening such a meeting as soon as possible. They entrusted the Coordinating Bureau with the task of making an efficient contribution by the Non-Aligned Movement to this meeting in the light of the Final Document of the Meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee for

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Economic Cooperation held in Bali, in May 1993. They stressed that, in the interim, the UN. Secretary General should take all necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of the medium-term plan of the program of science and technology for development.

94- The Ministers asserted that export controls imposed by highly industrial countries on dual-use technology and other types of sensitive technology should not be used so as to hamper access to technology and transfer of technology by the developing countries. The Ministers decided to study further this matter.

95- The Ministers noted with satisfaction the expanded programme of cooperation adopted at the 1993 meeting of the Governing Council of the NAM Centre for science and technology of the Non-Aligned Movement. They welcomed the new focus on high priority areas such as remote sensing for agriculture, evaluation of anti-malaria, tissue culture of economic plants, etc. They observed, however, that the Centre for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned Movement requires adequate commitment and financial contributions to enable it to assume its proper role and function. They were of the view that the establishment of regional centres for science and technology and the building of a network among institutions of excellence in developing countries , could give a new impetus to the advancement of South - South technological cooperation.

96- The Ministers observed that in many developing countries, the achievements in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to reverse the deterioration in the living conditions of their populations. The Ministers singled out the support of the Movement for the convening of the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), to be held in Turkey in 1996. They called on Non-Aligned countries to actively participate in this important conference and to coordinate their positions during the conference and the meetings of its preparatory committees.

97- The Ministers recalled with appreciation the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement on Population held in Bali in October 1993, which greatly contributed towards the substantive deliberations and successful outcome of the Third Preparatory Committee Meeting of the International Conference on Population and Development. They highlighted, with satisfaction, the arrangements made by the Government of Egypt for hosting the Conference on

Population and Development, due to be held in Cairo in September 1994. They believed that the Conference would provide the opportunity to intensify action at the global, regional and national levels and to treat population issues in their proper developmental perspectives and the related socio-economic factors. They also urged that the Conference should act to mobilize adequate resources for an action program designed for the next decade. They emphasized the importance of the effective participation of the Non-Aligned countries at the ministerial level in the Conference as well as the necessity of a close follow-up of the implementation of its outcome.

98- The Ministers expressed deep concern at the continued deterioration of the world food and agriculture situation, particularly in developing countries. They reiterated the need for the NAM member countries to take immediate cooperative action to solve the unabated prevalence of hunger in the world. In this context, they welcomed the establishment of Ad-hoc Advisory Group of Experts on food security and endorsed its recommendations made during the Meeting in Jakarta 1994 . They also welcomed the offer of the Government of Indonesia to convene the conference of Ministers on food and Agriculture of the NAM member countries in October 1994 as mandated by the Jakarta Summit .

99- The Ministers also noted the continued unevenness that pervades the economic performance of the developing countries and reiterated the importance of extending special attention to the critical economic situation in Africa. They further expressed their deep concern over the non implementation of numerous consensus agreements and commitments undertaken in various intergovernmental fora. However, they welcomed General Assembly Resolution 48/214, entitled "the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in 1990s" and urged all parties concerned to implement that resolution. The Ministers further resolved to increase their collective pressure within various international fora to move forward the implementation of these agreements, especially the proposed fund for the diversification of African commodities. Furthermore they welcomed the appeal to the international community made by His Majesty Hassan II of Morocco at the closing session of the Uruguay Round held in Marrakesh last April concerning the launching of a real Marshall Plan for Africa in order to reduce overwhelming poverty in the continent and the sufferings of African populations particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa.

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100- The Ministers noted with satisfaction the impressive progress made by some developing economies in the Asia-Pacific region and the cooperation among themselves as well as with other developed countries from the region. They were of the view that the national and regional economic experience of these countries provided an innovative asset to the experience of regional cooperation among developing countries .They noted furthermore that since global economic growth has become self- sustaining in different developing regions, the development of developing countries could no longer be viewed in terms of repercussions stemming exclusively from an upturn in activity in the developed world . Therefore, this new turn should strengthen solidarity among the Non-Aligned Movement so as to improve the prospects of South - South cooperation and add a contemporary dimension to North - South cooperation.

VII. ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

101- The Ministers highlighted the global dimensions of the issue of environment and development which necessitated the rallying of global efforts and a firm commitment to deal with the magnitude of the question in a spirit of partnership as agreed in the UNCED Conference in Rio in June 1992. They reaffirmed their commitment to foster a balanced and integrated approach to sustainable development as reflected in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. They confirmed that States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources in accordance with their own environmental and developmental policies, while ensuring that the activities within their jurisdiction or control do not result in damage to the environment of other States or areas beyond their national jurisdiction.

102- The Ministers expressed the hope that commitments to implement Agenda 21, namely, provision of new and additional financial resources and technology transfer on consessional basis should be fulfilled as expected in Rio, together with a renewed commitment in the context of the negotiations in the Commission on Sustainable Development. They expressed concern that the financial commitments made at Rio have not actually materialized and urged the developed countries to honour their commitments. They welcomed the conclusion reached in Geneva on March 16, 1994 on the restructuring and replenishment of the Global Environment Facility for the next three years as a step in the right direction and called for an enhancement in GEF Replenishments.

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103- The Ministers believed that the provision of financial resources and technologies to developing countries should be commensurate with their actual needs for implementation of various programmes of action, envisaged by Agenda 21 as well as the Climate Change and Biodiversity Conventions and the forthcoming Convention on Combating Diversification. Therefore the financing should not be confined to the resources of GEF. They called for an additional and broad range of financing for sustainable development programmes in the developing countries, including bilateral assistance, low interest rate loans, and debt-for-nature swap, without any prejudice to the commitments made to GEF. In this context, they underlined the importance of generating political momentum and commitments.

104- The Ministers welcomed the entry into force on March 21, 1994 of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the decision of the General Assembly to hold the first session of the Conference of the Parties to this Convention in Berlin 1995. They also noted the entry into force of the Biodiversity Convention (CBD) on December 19, 1993. The Ministers called for an active participation of the developing countries in the deliberations of the first session of the Conference of Parties and underlined the importance of forging a common position.

105- Noting the fact that the lives of more than 900 million people in the developing countries were being threatened by desertification, the Ministers stressed the importance of the ongoing negotiations to draw up an International Convention for combating desertification, particularly in Africa. They reiterated the position of G-77 for the establishment of a Special Fund for the implementation of the Convention. Pending the establishment of that Fund, regional projects on desertification should be considered for GEF financing, where appropriate. They launched an appeal to all States to ratify the Convention to accelerate its entry into force.

106- The Ministers approved the decision made during the Second Conference on the Basel Convention to prohibit by the end of 1997 all transboundary movement of hazardous wastes which are destined for final disposal from OECD to non-OECD countries and urged for its strict implementation.

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107- The Ministers also underscored the importance of the work of the current United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory species for developing new legally binding instruments for their conservation and the management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory species on the high seas and in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982).

108- The Ministers observed that, due to the lack of sufficient infrastructure for prevention, preparedness, mitigation and disaster relief in the developing countries, they continued to be the main victims of natural disasters. They considered the outcome of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction in Yokohama, Japan from 23 to 27 May 1994, and recommended that the Non-Aligned countries follow-up thoroughly the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy For a Safer World, and intensify cooperation among themselves in this area. They also pointed out that progress in economic development would contribute to building the infrastructure necessary for disaster reduction in the developing countries and that concessional resources, together with technological transfer, are of critical importance to the strengthening of their efforts in this regard.

109- The Ministers took note with appreciation of the outcome of the United Nations Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April to 6 May 1994, and called on the United Nations and its specialized agencies to implement and follow up, as soon as possible, the recommendations and decisions adopted at that Conference. They further urged the developed countries and international financial organizations to contribute new funds for the implementation of the Action Programme of the Barbados Conference as a priority, in view of the specificity and vulnerability of small island development States.

VIII. LAW OF THE SEA

110- The Ministers noted the imminent entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on November 16, 1994, and urged member countries of the Movement to participate in this historic event when the first meeting of States Parties is convened in Kingston, Jamaica on November 16, 1994. The Ministers reiterated the importance of this Convention to the aspirations of the member countries and stressed the need for its universal acceptance through early ratification or accession.

IX. HUMAN RIGHTS

111- The Ministers reaffirmed the solemn commitment of their countries to fulfill their obligations to promote universal respect for observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international instruments relating to human rights and International law.

112- The Ministers observed that world events have led to greater political pluralism, respect for democratic principles and both the recognition and the exercise of the right to self-determination of peoples under alien or colonial domination or foreign occupation as a universal and indivisible right. They affirmed that democracy provides for a transparent system of protection and promotion of human rights. All nations have the right to freely establish their own political, social, economic and cultural systems on the basis of respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of others. Violations and abuses of human rights should not be condoned under any circumstances.

113- While expressing grave concern for the indiscriminate massacres taking place in theaters of armed conflict which are unacceptable and must be vigorously condemned, the Ministers reaffirmed that International humanitarian law, and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 1949, offer an essential provision for securing human rights through the observance of their obligations by the States parties to these Conventions.

114- The Ministers reaffirmed that the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms within the framework of international cooperation and the purposes and principle of the UN, was a legitimate concern of the international community. They stressed the fact that human rights should not be used as instruments of political pressure, especially against the Non-Aligned and other developing countries. They emphasized that any attempt to use human rights as a condition for extending trade and economic assistance should be rejected.

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115- The Ministers reiterated that while human rights were universal in nature they should be considered in the context of a dynamic process of international norm-setting, bearing in mind the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds. They emphasized that nothing could be used to justify violations of universally recognized human rights.

116- The Ministers reiterated their conviction that the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993 made an important contribution to the cause of human rights. They welcomed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and called for its full and balanced implementation by States, governmental and non-governmental organizations. The UN role in this context should be the promotion of international cooperation in solving social and humanitarian problems and, in this regard, the United Nations should have the necessary resources for that purpose without diverting projected and additional resources for development assistance programs.

117- The Ministers recalled General Assembly resolution 48/141 establishing the post of High Commissioner for Human Rights. They welcomed the appointment of Ambassador Ayala Lasso as HCHR. They re-emphasized that the need for the promotion and protection of all human rights should be guided by the principles of impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, in the spirit of an international cooperation dialogue. They welcomed the provision in the same resolution, that the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights are the responsible organs for decision-and policy-making for the promotion and protection of all human rights. They reaffirmed the need to rationalize the work of these organs with a view to avoiding duplication and promoting consensus through a strengthened system of consultation. They emphasized that the protection of human rights should take into account the cultural and social particularities of the State concerned.

118- The Ministers emphasized the balance between the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual on the one hand, and the obligations to Society and the State on the other. They reiterated the concern over a tendency to address aspects of human rights selectively for extraneous new political motives and to neglect economic, social and cultural rights which are more directly related to man's basic needs.

119- The Ministers reaffirmed that all forms of racism and social discrimination as well as new forms of racism and xenophobia constitute a serious violation of human rights that must be combated by all legitimate means. They reiterated the concern over the emergence of stringent immigration policies in various developed countries which severely restrict free movement of people and breed xenophobia. In this respect, they exphasized that special attention should be accorded to migrant workers and their families and encouraged all countries to become party to the relevant international instruments.

120- The Ministers reaffirmed that the right to development is a universal and inalienable right for all persons and peoples. They stressed the fact that the international community should promote collective cooperation in this regard and its realization requires adequate development policies at national level and an equitable system of economic relations at international level.

121- The Ministers recalled the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Jakarta Summit on terrorism, which has emerged as one of the most dangerous threats to the enjoyment of human rights in many parts of the world. They recognized terrorism as a violation of human rights and unequivocally condemned all acts of terrorism. They emphasized that the sponsorship of terrorism, or allowing the use of national territories for the planning, organizing, training, instigating or the commission of terrorist acts against other countries, constitutes a violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter. They welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 48/122 as well as Human Rights Commission resolution 1994/46 on Human Rights and Terrorism and urged the international community to take appropriate measures to enhance cooperation in the fight against the threat of terrorism wherever, by whoever and against whomever it occurs, at national, regional and international levels.

122- They underlined paragraph 100 of the Final Document of the Jakarta Summit which differentiates terrorism from the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination.

123- The Ministers looked into the situation of human rights in the territories of former Yugoslavia. They considered that the practice of ethnic cleansing is the direct cause of the vast majority of human rights massive and systematic violations whose principal victims are the Muslim population threatened with virtual extermination. They urged all States to take immediate measures, individually and collectively, to combat this abhorrent practice confirmed by the relevant resolutions of the UN. General Assembly as a form of genocide. In this regard, they reiterated their conviction that those who committed or ordered the commission of such acts are individually responsible , and that the international community shall exert every effort to bring them to justice, ensuring that victims are entitled to appropriate and effective remedies. In this respect, they welcomed the establishment of the International War Crimes Tribunal, but nevertheless, expressed their deep concern over the delay in the execution of its mandate. They also expressed their concern over the continuing violations of human rights of the Muslim population in Sanjak and Kosovo, stressing the need for an immediate deployment of international human rights monitors.

X. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

124- The Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of the NAM to promote international cooperation in the field of social development. In this regard, they reiterated their support for the World Summit for Social Development to be convened in Copenhagen in 1995 and undertook to contributing to the successful outcome of the Summit. They decided to coordinate the positions of the Non-Aligned countries in this Summit in collaboration with the G-77, and in this regard, they emphasized that the consideration of the core issues addressed by the Summit should place people and their social priority needs at the heart of national and international endeavours which should lead to the adoption of an action-oriented plan with clear objectives, means of implementation and appropriate follow-up procedures. In this respect, national action and international cooperation should give priority to poverty eradication, the expansion of productive employment, the creation of a favorable international economic and social environment and the elimination of obstacles to economic and social development. Structural adjustment policies and external debt should not be allowed to affect adversely human development programmes. While acknowledging the progress made in the preparatory work of the Summit, they urged the international community to accelerate the process of substantive preparatory endeavours in order to enable the Summit to be brought to a successful conclusion. The Ministers recommended that the Heads of State or Government attend the World Summit for Social Development to be held in Copenhagen in March 1995.

125- The Ministers reiterated the Movement's support for the convening of the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace to be held in Beijing in 1995. They decided to coordinate their efforts in order to reach a platform for action which would accelerate the removal of impediments to women's full and equal participation in all spheres of life. To that end, they called for the speedy implementation of the decision adopted by the Tenth Summit and the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation, to convene the Fourth Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries devoted to the Role of Women in Development. They called on all member Governments, in preparation for the Conference, to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women and to take early action to incorporate the provisions of the Convention into national legislation so as to facilitate the implementation of the Convention, reduce gender disparities, empower women and eliminate the discrimination faced by girls and women in all stages of their life cycle. In particular, they urged member Governments to support specific actions and strategies for promoting gender equality within the family, including sharing of parental responsibilities between men and women, addressing gender concerns in emergency situations, and undertaking activities for special target groups of girls and women, such as those in poor households and especially difficult circumstances. They called on the international community to take appropriate action to enable the Non-Aligned and other developing countries to achieve the objectives set for the Conference.

126- The Ministers recognized fully women's democratic rights in society and stressed the importance of equal access to all aspects of development activities, particularly education and training, health care employment and the use of new technologies as beneficiaries and active agents of the development process. They urged that all necessary steps be taken to develop a political, economic, social and cultural environment conducive to full integration of women in sustainable development processes.

127- The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to realizing the goals for the year 2000 set in the Declaration and the Plan of Action adopted at the World Summit for Children. The Ministers stressed that the rights of children require special protection and promotion and called for more vigorous action to improve the situation of children all over the world, as well as for their

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development and education in conditions of peace and security. They were concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remained critical as a result of inadequate social and economic conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, illiteracy, hunger and disability and were convinced that urgent and effective national and international action was called for. They also condemned the use of children in armed conflicts. They called on all member Governments of the Non-Aligned Movement who have not yet done so to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child as soon as possible and, in any case, by the end of 1995, to complete and implement their respective National Programs of Action and to take all necessary measures to achieve the Mid-Decade Goals by the end of 1995 and World Summit for Children Goals by the end of the year 2000. They declared that children have a right to development, health and education in conditions of peace and security. Ministers endorsed the concept of "20/20 Vision", calling on donors to devote 20 per cent of development assistance to human development priorities, and proposing that member Governments devote 20 percent of their own budgets to human development priorities, especially to the needs of children. Recalling the resolution of the Commission of Human Rights entitled "Need to adopt effective international measures for the prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography", they called for urgent action to avoid the exploitative use of children in prostitution and pornography, as well as the sale of children and children's organ trafficking, evils particularly affecting the children in the Non-Aligned and other developing countries. They called for more vigorous action to improve the situation of children all over the world; structural adjustment policies and international debt should not be allowed to affect adversely human development programs, especially those that have a direct impact on children.

128- The Ministers recalled that the Heads of State or Government at their Summit in Jakarta urged the competent UN Agencies to intensify their efforts in formulating action-oriented schemes for the development of youth. In this context, the Ministers called for:

a. The special Plenary Meeting of the UNGA devoted to youth affairs in 1995 to be scheduled as close as possible to October 24, 1995, so that it would be associated with the 50th Anniversary celebrations of the signing of the UN Charter.

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b. Participation at the special Plenary Meeting of the UNGA to be at the highest political level and;

c. The World Youth Programme of Action to the year 2000 and Beyond and the Youth Declaration of Intent inter alia to be formally adopted at that plenary meeting and, with this in mind, urged member States to submit their responses to the Secretary-General.

129- The Ministers were deeply concerned by the dangers of drug abuse and trafficking in illicit narcotic and psycho tropic substances that continue to pose a serious threat to society, morally and physically, and to the lives and future of children, especially as a result of the increased demand in developed countries. They drew attention to the growing nexus between the traffickers and terrorists which had serious adverse implications on peace and stability in various parts of world. They supported the measures recommended by General Assembly resolution 48/12 and reaffirmed the necessity of international cooperation in drug control against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking, distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the laundering of the money resulting from these activities. They reiterated once more that a lasting solution to this problem could not be realized unless concerted and comprehensive international action was taken addressing all aspects of that dilemma, including the need for poverty alleviation, enhanced development assistance to the developing countries for their socio-economic development programs and competitive economic activities in the production zones to allow their inhabitants, especially farmers and their families, to be released from the commercial circuit of drug trafficking. They reiterated their support of the principles of national sovereignty and non interference in the internal affairs of other States and noted that the issue of narcotic trafficking should not become a vehicle for pursuing political goals, and warned that the war against the evils of drugs should be conducted in accordance with the established principles of International law and existing bilateral treaties. They called on the Non-Aligned and other developing countries to strengthen their cooperation in their struggle against drugs.

XI. THE MOVEMENT: GENERAL POLITICAL ISSUES

130- The Ministers considered specific developments which have been taking place since the Jakarta Summit in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world.

PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST QUESTION

131- The Ministers reaffirmed their support for the peace process initiated at the Madrid Peace Conference of October 1991 which aims at achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the principle of land for peace. They acknowledged as important steps the Palestinian-Israeli Declaration of Principles signed between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on 13 September 1993 and the Agreement signed in Cairo by the two parties on 4 May , 1994 relating to the Gaza Strip and Jericho area which gave tangible first stage implementation of that Declaration through the withdrawal of Israeli forces and the entry of a Palestinian police force. The Ministers also acknowledged as an important step the Jordanian-Israeli Common Agenda, and expressed the hope that urgent progress would be achieved on the other tracks through Israeli fulfillment of the basic requirements of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

132- The Ministers affirmed that comprehensive peace in the Middle East should entail: full withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian territory including Jerusalem as well as from the Syrian Golan and Jordanian territories occupied since 1967, and from the occupied Lebanese territories, the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily its right to self-determination on its national soil, guaranteeing arrangements for peace and security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries; resolving the problem of the Palestinian refugees in conformity with General Assembly Resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions, resolving the problem of the Israeli settlements.

133- The Ministers recalled Security Council resolution 252 of 21 May , 1968 which calls upon Israel to rescind all measures which change the legal status of

Jerusalem. They reaffirmed their view that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void. In this respect, they recalled Security Council Resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, which called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City. They reiterated, in this regard, that the issue of Jerusalem could not be resolved by unilateral measures and noted that the Declaration of Principles signed between Israel and the PLO on 13 September 1993 stipulated that Jerusalem would be one of the issues to be dealt with in the final stages of negotiations.

134- The Ministers reaffirmed that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 were illegal, an obstacle to peace and should be dismantled. They emphasized that there were grave security, economic and social repercussions of the Israeli policy and practice of building settlements in the occupied territories. They considered that full peace required, inter alia, the dismantling of these settlements.

135- The Ministers recalled Security Council Resolution 465 (1980), of 1 March 1980 and other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention, relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War of 12 August 1949 to the occupied Palestinian territory, including the Holy City of Jerusalem, and all other territories occupied by Israel since 1967.

136- The Ministers reiterated their support for Security Council Resolution 904 (1994) which condemned the massacre inflicted upon unarmed innocent Palestinians while at prayer in the Ibrahimi Mosque at Hebron in the occupied West Bank in February 1994 and called for the most decisive action to be taken by the international community to ensure that such acts are not repeated. They also reiterated that sufficient measures had to be taken to ensure the security and protection of the Palestinians in the occupied territories and that Israel must put an end to its policy of establishing or consolidating settlements in the Arab occupied territories. They reaffirmed that it was imperative to address the issue of illegal Israeli settlements in the occupied territories as a matter of urgency and priority since their presence continues to be a violation of the relevant Security

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Council Resolutions, the Fourth Geneva Convention and proved to be a serious threat to the peace process.

137- The Ministers reaffirmed that Israel, the occupying power, should facilitate the return of Palestinians deported from the occupied Palestinian territory since 1967, accelerate the release of Palestinians arbitrarily detained or imprisoned and respect scrupulously all fundamental freedoms of the Palestinian people, such as the freedom of education, including the free operation of schools, universities and other educational institutions.

138- The Ministers noted, with appreciation, the remarkable efforts exerted by the Syrian, Lebanese and Jordanian Governments in order to open up possibilities for achieving progress, in their full commitment to peace in the Middle East, and demanded that Israel totally withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan, Lebanese and Jordanian territories, in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and in accordance with International law, and the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force.

139- The Ministers considered that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying power, such as its illegal decision of 14 December 1981, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of International law and of the Geneva Conventions relative to the protection of civilian persons in times of war, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect. They called upon Israel to comply with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) of December 17, 1981 and withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of the 4th of June 1967, in implementation of Security Council and General Assembly Resolutions.

LEBANON

140- The Ministers commended the positive developments that have taken place in Lebanon, namely the continued progress in the national reconciliation process, the successful efforts by the Lebanese Government, through its own national forces, to ensure the full exercise of its authority over all its territory, in particular the south of Lebanon and West Bekaa Valley. They called for the respect of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and condemned the continued Israeli occupation of parts of South Lebanon and West Bekaa Valley. They reaffirmed the necessity of prompt and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 425(1978). They stressed the urgent need for the reconstruction of Lebanon and urged the international community to play a more active role in contributing to this massive effort.

141- As a result of the Israeli aggression on South Lebanon on 3 June 1994, the Ministers adopted a separate resolution condemning the aggression and calling on the U.N. Security Council and the Co-Sponsors of the Middle East peace talks - the U.S.A.. and the Russian Federation - to take immediate action to put an end to that aggression and escalation in order to save the entire peace process from collapsing. The resolution was unanimously adopted and appears in document (NAC/M.11/Res.3)

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

142- The Ministers reviewed the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and emphasized that all Member States in the Movement are committed to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of both Kuwait and Iraq. The Ministers also emphasized that the full implementation of all relevant Security Council Resolutions constitutes the means of establishing peace, security and stability in the region. The Ministers called on Iraq to confirm its recognition, clearly and unequivocally, of Kuwait's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and international borders by accepting Resolution 833, in order to create a positive climate leading to security and stability in the region.

143- The Ministers called on Iraq to complete its implementation of the relevant Security Council Resolution for the release of Kuwaiti detainees and the settlement of the question of all persons missing.

144- The Ministers noted the progress in the current contacts between Iraq on the one hand, and the Special Commission and the International Agency for Atomic Energy on the other hand, with a view to implementing the paragraphs of section (c) of Security Council Resolution No. 687. The Ministers also demanded that an end be put to all human suffering in accordance with the provisions of relevant Security Council Resolutions.

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YEMEN

145- The Ministers endorsed the efforts exerted to solve the conflict through peaceful means, establish peace and stability, and resume the dialogue between the Yemeni parties, particularly Security Council Resolution 924/1994, including an immediate cessation of fighting, an end to all supplies of arms and military equipment, which could contribute to continued fighting, and the despatch of a fact-finding mission to the region, as soon as possible, to help resume the dialogue between the Yemeni parties.

146- While emphasizing that political disputes could not be settled by the use of force, the Ministers urged all Yemeni parties immediately to resume negotiations, so as to allow a peaceful resolution of their disputes, the restoration of peace and stability, and the safeguarding of the Yemeni people's interests, which should positively contribute to maintaining peace and stability throughout the region.

LIBYA

147- The Ministers welcomed Libya's acceptance of U.N. Security Council resolution 731 (1992) and reiterated the hope that the parties concerned should find a peaceful and just settlement that should secure the interests and rights of all parties in accordance with the norms of International law and the principles of the United Nations Charter. They expressed concern over the negative consequences of the continuation of the crisis on the Libyan people, the neighbouring countries and the region. They called on the parties concerned to refrain from any action which would result in escalation and to settle the crisis in a peaceful and speedy manner, in accordance with Chapter VI of the U.N. Charter. They welcomed and upheld resolution No. 5373 dated 27 March 1994 of the Arab League and urged the Security Council to take the new proposal it contained into consideration with a view to arriving at a peaceful and just settlement.

AFRICA

148- The Ministers welcomed the establishment within the OAU of a Mechanism for the Prevention, Management and Resolution of Conflicts by the

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Assembly of the African Heads of State and Government in their meeting in Cairo in June 1993. They expressed their hope that such a pioneer organ could bring a new institutional dynamism to expeditiously deal with conflicts in Africa.

NAMIBIA

149- The Ministers welcomed the reintegration of Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands into Namibia thus marking the completion of the decolonization process in Namibia. They commended the Governments of the Republics of Namibia and South Africa for the peaceful settlement of their dispute, consistent with the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

SOUTH AFRICA

150- The Ministers hailed the establishment of a united, democratic and non racist republic of South Africa, thus achieving one of the long cherished aspirations of the Non-Aligned Movement. They wished the new Republic a prosperous and successful future. They applauded all parties in South Africa which exerted relentless endeavours to bring about this momentous and democratic transformation.

151- The Ministers paid special tribute to President Nelson Mandela as a leader of stature commanding the respect of the international community and the confidence of the people of South Africa.

152- The Ministers noted with satisfaction the recent Security Council resolution concerning South Africa and welcomed the removal of the mandatory arms embargo and the remaining sanctions against South Africa.

153- The Ministers welcomed the membership of South Africa in the NAM. They were looking forward with confidence to the positive contribution that

South Africa could add to the Movement, its principal goals and its stature in the world.

154- The Ministers welcomed South Africa as a member of the OAU and commended the role of the U.N., the OAU and NAM, the Commonwealth, the European Union as well as other international and non-governmental organizations involved in the electoral process in South Africa.

SOMALIA

155- The Ministers welcomed the Addis Ababa Agreement of 27 March ,1993, signed by all parties to the Somali conflict , and noted with appreciation, the efforts exerted by the current Chairman of the OAU, H.E. President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, as well as the efforts of H.E. President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, mandated by the OAU Summit, in promoting national reconciliation for Somalia on the basis of the above mentioned agreement. They were encouraged by the initiatives of the Chairman of the Movement in implementing the mandate given by the Tenth Summit in Jakarta. They welcomed the Declaration of Somali political organizations in Nairobi on 24 March 1994, and expressed their wish that the Declaration would lead to the creation of an atmosphere conducive to national reconciliation and brotherly co-existence among all Somalis. The Ministers agreed to explore the possibility of convening an international conference on Somalia as proposed by the Head of State of Senegal, and called for by the General Assembly resolution 46/167 of 7 April 1993 sponsored by the OAU. They recommended, in that respect, that the NAM Task Force on Somalia should intensify its work.

156- The Ministers expressed their support for the efforts of the U.N., the OAU, the Standing Committee of the Countries of the Horn of Africa Sub-region, the League of Arab States, the OIC and the Non-Aligned Movement and their cooperation in dealing with the humanitarian, security and political crisis in Somalia. They appealed to the international community to launch a massive and effective programme of reconstruction relief and rehabilitation in Somalia.

157- The Ministers paid tribute to the sacrifices made by contingents from Non-Aligned countries participating in UNOSOM in pursuance of the cause of peace and stability in Somalia. They also commended their contribution and assistance in the humanitarian field.

ANGOLA

158- The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the dramatic situation faced by the people of Angola as a result of the refusal by UNITA to accept the results of the general elections held on 29th and 30th September 1992, and its resumption of hostilities which has resulted in substantial losses in human lives and properties. They condemned the hostile attitude of UNITA and urged it to unconditionally accept the results of the democratic elections in conformity with the relevant Security Council resolutions. They urged UNITA to negotiate in good faith with a view to bringing the current talks taking place in Lusaka to an agreement ensuring lasting peace in the country. They launched an appeal to the international community to urgently increase its humanitarian assistance to the war-affected-populations. They urged UNITA to cooperate with UN agencies and their humanitarian organizations in their efforts to offer assistance to these populations.

159- The Ministers expressed their gratitude for the efforts exerted by the special representative of the UN Secretary General, aiming at reaching durable peace in Angola.

RWANDA

160- The Ministers deeply regretted the tragic events in Rwanda which have caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, internal dislocation of a significant proportion of the poulation, a massive exodus of refugees and wanton destruction of property. They further called for an immediate cessation of the violence and carnage engulfing the country. They welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolution 918(1994) on increasing peace-keeping troops in

Rwanda. They further welcomed the endeavours of OAU members to put an end to that tragic situation. They called for the full and effective implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement concluded on 4 August , 1993 between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandan Patriotic Front and urged the parties to act in a spirit of national reconciliation in order to put an end to acts of violence and form the new Government. They appealed to the international community, the U.N. and the governmental and non-governmental organizations to extend generous humanitarian aid and relief to help the Rwandan people and refugees and to intensify economic, financial, material and technical assistance to help the economic reconstruction and rehabilitation of Rwanda. They also drew attention to the grave problems caused by the massive influx of refugees to neighbouring countries and called on the international community to provide these countries with substantial support in their efforts to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of these refugees.

161- The Ministers also adopted a separate resolution appearing in document (NAC/M.11/Res.2).

BURUNDI

162- The Ministers expressed their deep appreciation to the Government and people of Burundi for their commitment to national reconciliation and called on the parties to pursue their efforts towards the re-establishment of peace and democracy. They noted with satisfaction the role played by the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. They urged the international community to extend extensive economic and humanitarian aid and economic support to the Government of Burundi in order to facilitate the repatriation of refugees, the restitution of the national armed forces and to help the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country.

LIBERIA

163- The Ministers welcomed the installation on 7 March , 1994 of the Council of State and the establishment of the Liberian National Transitional

Government on 7 March 1994 in conformity with the Cotonou Agreement which constituted a positive step towards durable peace and stability in Liberia. They paid tribute to the ECOWAS, the OAU and the U.N. for the efforts exerted for the achievement of peace. They urged all parties concerned to proceed with the process of disarmament and demobilization as stated in these previous agreements. They observed that this process was essential for the holding of free and fair elections on 7 September 1994 as scheduled in the Monrovia Declaration. They further called on the international community to continue providing Liberia with all kinds of assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees, to contribute in the UN-Trust Fund for Liberia and in the reconstruction of that country.

SIERRA LEONE

164- The Ministers noted that since March 1991 armed insurgents of the so-called Revolutionary United Front (RUF), aided and abetted by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), have been violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Sierra Leone through armed attacks from across the border with Liberia. They also noted that there had been increasing acts of banditry and terrorism perpetrated by the RUF insurgents against the innocent civilian population, contrary to the rules of International humanitarian law and all the norms of civilized behaviour. The Ministers therefore strongly condemned these unprovoked and unwarranted violations of the territorial integrity of Sierra Leone and in particular the wanton destruction of life and property of the innocent civilian population. They called on all those aiding and abetting the RUF to cease and desist forthwith from committing such illegal acts.

165- The Ministers expressed solidarity with and welcomed the efforts the government of Sierra Leone was making to repel the incursions and quell the rebellion of the RUF, and encouraged the Government to continue to pursue vigorously all efforts to bring the rebel war to an early end. In that connection, they warmly commended all countries which have provided support and assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone. They called on the international community to increase its economic, financial, material and technical assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone in its bid to provide relief to the civilian population affected by the war and to embark on the socio-economic rehabilitation and reconstruction of the ravaged economy.

166- Recognizing the possible favourable impact the restoration of peace in Liberia could make on the situation in Sierra Leone, the Ministers believed that this was an additional reason for strongly urging all the parties to the Cotonou Accord of 25 July 1993 to take, without any further delay, all measures necessary to fulfil their obligations under the Accord, including in particular those relating to the disarmament of all combatants and the insertion of a buffer zone along the Liberia-Sierra Leone border to prevent any further cross-border military activities.

MOZAMBIQUE

167- The Ministers noted with satisfaction the recent positive developments in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the RENAMO concluded in Rome on 4 October 1992. They stressed the urgent need for the conclusion of the process of Assembly of Forces, demobilization and the formation of a new national army before holding general elections. They called on the parties to fulfil the obligations cited in the said agreement in good faith so that the elections would be held on 27 and 28 October 1994 as decreed by the President of the Republic of Mozambique. They further appealed to the international community to provide the necessary economic, financial, technical and humanitarian assistance to support the peace process and the resettlement of returning refugees in Mozambique.

AOUZOU STRIP

168- The Ministers welcomed the agreement concluded between the Republic of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to implement the ruling of the International Court of Justice on their dispute over the Aouzou strip and praised the peaceful means by which that dispute had been solved. They considered that agreement a positive contribution to the consolidation of the unity of NAM .

WESTERN SAHARA

169- The Ministers noted the developments in resolving the question of Western Sahara and reiterated the support of the Movement for the efforts of the United Nations to organize and supervise a referendum in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolutions.

MAYOTTE

170- The Ministers reiterated the position of the Jakarta Summit on the question of the Island of Mayotte. They reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte and called for the fulfillment of commitments entered into prior to the referendum of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros.

MALAGASHY ISLANDS

171- The Ministers reaffirmed the support of the Non-Aligned Movement for the sovereignty of the Republic of Madagascar over the Malagashy Islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europe and Passas Da India. They took note of the ongoing dialogue between France and the Malagashy authorities and expressed their support for the Government of the Republic of Madagascar in that respect.

CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO

172- The Ministers reiterated the support of the Non- Aligned Movement for the sovereignty of Mauritius over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, and called on the former colonial power to pursue the dialogue with the Government of Mauritius for the early return of the Archipelago. In that respect, they noted with satisfaction the initiation of certain confidence building measures by the two parties.

ASIA

NEW CALEDONIA

173- The Ministers whilst upholding the UN Declaration on the Eradication of Colonialism by the year 2000, noted the positive measures pursued in New Caledonia by the French Government to promote political, economic and social development in the territory under the framework of the Matignon Accord.

SOUTH EAST ASIA

174- The Ministers reaffirmed their belief that regional peace and stability in South-East Asia could best be enhanced through the nurturing of their respective national resilience, leading towards regional resilience, and through positive cooperation within the framework of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia as the basis for establishing a code of international conduct in the area. They also welcomed ongoing initiatives and measures by ASEAN and other countries of the region to enhance co-operation within South-East Asia and with countries outside the region. They endorsed the determination of the countries in the region to ensure that the concepts of a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality and of a South East Asia nuclear-weapon-free-zone are realized at an early date.

175- The Ministers welcomed the ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea containing principles for resolving sovereignty and jurisdictional disputes by peaceful means without resorting to force, exercising self-restraint and looking into all constructive proposals put forward by the countries in the region and China to create a positive climate for the eventual peaceful settlement of overlapping claims and in order to open up prospects for achieving mutually beneficial cooperation, without prejudice to their respective national positions.

176- The Ministers noted with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the peace process in Cambodia through general elections, promulgation of the new Constitution, reaccession of His Majesty Nordom Sihanouk to the throne and formation of the Royal Government of Cambodia. However, they expressed deep concern over current developments particularly along the Thai-Cambodian border where continued fighting had resulted in the displacement of civilians. They called for the strict adherence to the Agreements on the Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict signed in Paris in 1991 and to settle differences peacefully in a spirit of national reconciliation. The Ministers expressed appreciation to the countries that have contributed or are contributing to the efforts towards the reconstruction of Cambodia.

KOREA

177- The Ministers expressed their concern over the fact that the Korean Peninsula was still divided in spite of the desire and aspirations of the Korean people and reaffirmed their support for the efforts of the Korean people to reunite their homeland based on the principles set forth in the North-South joint Statement of 4 July 1972 as well as the Agreement concluded in February 1992. They noted the importance of guaranteeing durable peace and security in the Korean Peninsula for the sake of the common prosperity of the Korean people as well as the peace and security of North-East Asia and the rest of the world.

178- The Ministers expressed the hope that the nuclear issue in the Korean Peninsula, given its political and military nature, should be resolved by peaceful means through dialogue and negotiations among the parties concerned, particularly talks between the DPRK and the USA, taking into account the need for continued cooperation with the IAEA.

AFGHANISTAN

179- The Ministers expressed deep anguish and serious concern over the ongoing hostilities in Afghanistan. They appealed to the Afghan leaders for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire and complete cessation of hostilities, attacks on population centres, especially in Kabul, and on official institutions. The food and medical blockade had caused immense suffering on the civilian population.

180- The Ministers further urged the Afghan leaders to resolve their differences through peaceful dialogue within the frame-work of the accord signed in Islamabad, Makka and Tehran and all the international efforts in that respect. They underlined the fact that the need of the hour was a solution based on the broadest possible consensus among Afghans leading to the formation of a permanent government through free and fair elections reflecting the wishes and aspirations of the Afghan people. They welcomed efforts, including those of the Secretaries-General of O.I.C. and the U.N. and their special representatives, aimed at bringing about a comprehensive and peaceful settlement in Afghanistan. They called on the international community to contribute generously in the humanitarian assistance to the displaced Afghans within Afghanistan as well as the Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Islamic Republic of Iran and participate actively in Afghanistan's reconstruction.

INDIAN OCEAN

181- The Ministers recalled the paragraphs in the Final Document of the Jakarta Summit on the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace and General Assembly resolution 48/82 on that issue. They reaffirmed the importance of renewing global and regional efforts towards the realization of that goal. They also encouraged the Non-Aligned countries to continue to submit to the U.N. Secretary General their views on such approaches for declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. They considered that the work of the U.N. Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean would be more useful with the participation

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in it of the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean.

ANTARCTICA

182- The Ministers took note of the efforts designed to secure a specific and identifiable role for the international community through the United Nations on the issue of Antarctica as reflected in the debate at the 48th United Nations General Assembly. They called on the ATCP to respond positively to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution, including the prevention of environmental degradation as a result of increased tourist activities.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

183- The Ministers recognized that Latin American countries had actively participated in the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement which had always given its support to the cause of independence and development in Latin America and the Caribbean. They confirmed their belief that these countries have an indispensable contribution to the shaping of a new, just and equitable world order through their active participation in international and regional fora by encouraging peace efforts, catching up with modern technology, offering the facilities and taking the measures required to live in a clean environment and presenting their extensive historical experience in social, economic and political development.

184- The Ministers recognized the valuable agreements reached at the previous Ibero-American Summit, particularly the Third Summit held in Salvador de Bahia which focused on development, with an emphasis on social development. They welcomed the convening of the Fourth Ibero-American Summit to be held in Cartagena and ratified the significance of those annual meetings as a forum for political harmonization to achieve integration and cooperation among participating States.

185- The Ministers welcomed the initiative taken by Caribbean States to deepen the sub-regional integration process through the establishment of an Association of Caribbean States based on pluralism and diversity, with a view to contributing to an enhanced economic and social development in that geographical area.

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186- The Ministers called for the dismantling of military bases and the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and troops of extra-regional powers from Latin American territory in order to contribute to peace and stability in that area.

CENTRAL AMERICA

187- The Ministers acknowledged the important improvements achieved in Central America in the pursuit of peace, development and democracy, including the commitments assumed by the Central American Presidents in the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting Peace in Central America" adopted in Esquipulas II (1987), Cuatemala (1993) and other summit meetings. They called on the international community to continue their support in favour of these efforts in order to achieve integration and a sustained human development of the Central America region.

NICARAGUA

188- The Ministers recognized the progress made by the Nicaraguan government in promoting peace, reconciliation and political stability, key foundations for economic and social development of the Nicaraguan people and for a strengthened democracy. They also expressed their support for the continued progress made and called for the speedy and effective implementation of U.N. General Assembly Resolution 48/8 on international assistance for reconstruction and rehabilitation in Nicaragua.

189- The Ministers welcomed the Nicaraguan initiative to convene the Second International Conference on New or Restored Democracies, to be held in Managua, on 4 - 7 July 1994. This would provide an excellent opportunity to review common issues in countries where democracy has emerged or has been restored and set joint strategies for its promotion goals supported and shared by the Non-Aligned Movement.

GUYANA-VENEZUELA CONTROVERSY

190- The Ministers noted the continuation of the Guyana-Venezuela controversy. They also noted the state of relations between the countries and expressed their satisfaction at the progress being made to reach a peaceful

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solution, through the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative. They reaffirmed the need for the parties to continue the process of dialogue with a view to finding a final settlement, based on the established principles of International law.

EL SALVADOR

191- The Ministers welcomed the recent historical elections in El Salvador, the first that took place since the adoption of the peace accords, in which all political forces participated in a peaceful atmosphere of freedom and competitiveness,counting with the presence of United Nations Observers who highlighted the responsibility and good citizenship of the Salvadoran people. They also urged the international community to continue the cooperation with all efforts designed to achieve the complete consolidation of peace in El Salvador, to promote national reconciliation and the reconstruction of the country.

GUATEMALA

192- The Ministers took note with satisfaction of the Global Agreement on Human Rights and the Agreement on the Calendar for Negotiations for a Firm and Lasting Peace signed between the Government and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG).

193- They also declared their support to the Government of Guatemala for its efforts to consolidate peace and democracy. They expressed their appreciation to the United Nations' valuable contribution in the peace process of Guatemala.

HAITI

194- The Ministers considered the situation in Haiti and affirmed their support for the efforts of the international community to restore democracy and constitutional rule in Haiti and to ensure the return of President Jean Bertrand Aristide, within the framework of the Governors Island Agreement and the New York Pact of July 1993. In expressing their regret at the continued flouting by the military authorities in Haiti of the terms of the Governors Island Agreement, they reiterated the importance of implementing fully the sanctions regime adopted on 6 May 1994 by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

195- The Ministers expressed concern over the increasing violations of human rights and the numerous acts of violence and intimidation in Haiti and called for an end to such violations of International law. They also appealed to the international community to increase the humanitarian assistance provided to the people of Haiti.

PANAMA

196- The Ministers observed with satisfaction the democratic political consolidation that had taken place in the Republic of Panama as evidenced in the recent election process that was concluded with the celebration of free elections in which the will of the Panamanian people was fully respected.

BELIZE

197- The Ministers encouraged Guatemala and Belize to resume and successfully conclude their negotiations at the earliest possible date in order to find a final solution to the dispute.

CUBA

198- The Ministers urged the Government of the United States to cease its unneighbourly acts against Cuba and to terminate the series of economic, commercial and financial measures and actions imposed upon that country for over three decades, which have inflicted enormous material losses and economic damage. They called for an end to the violation of Cuba's territorial waters and air space, and to the hostile radio and television broadcasts which are inconsistent with International law, and for restoring the Guantanamo base to Cuban sovereignty. In that regard, they further called on the United States to resolve its differences with Cuba through negotiations on the basis of equality and mutual respect and, particularly, called for the speedy and effective implementation, as soon as possible, of UNGA Resolutions 47/19 and 48/16 entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial blockade imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

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EUROPE

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

199- The Ministers welcomed the recent Agreements concluded in Washington between the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Government of Croatia and expressed the hope that other positive steps would follow.

200- The Ministers remained deeply concerned over the armed aggression, genocide and practice of "ethnic cleansing" being perpetrated against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and its people. They strongly condemned the indiscriminate bombing of the market place in Sarajevo, where nearly seventy innocent people were killed and hundreds wounded. They also condemned the use of poisonous gases against the population of the city of Gorazde. They emphasized that human suffering in Bosnia-Herzegovina should come to an end. They regretted the fact that Security Council Resolutions which confirmed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, within its internationally recognized borders, have not been fully implemented. In that context, they reaffirmed the sanctity of borders of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They urged the Security Council to consider a re- deployment of the United Nations troops along its borders with Serbia and Montenegro.

201- The Ministers were aware that the NATO ultimatum threatening air strikes against Serbian positions surrounding Sarajevo and Gorazde, was met with a withdrawal of Serbian heavy artillery from the 20 kilometer exclusionary zone around the city. They considered that there was an urgent need to lift totally that siege. They indicated that the United Nations should ensure that the heavy artillery already withdrawn would not be deployed in other areas which would enable the launching of further attacks on the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They indicated that the Security Council should address, as a matter of urgency, the current situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and take concrete and effective measures to implement all its relevant resolutions, especially resolutions 824 and 836, to lift the siege of Sarajevo, of other besieged towns in Bosnia -Herzegovina, and especially the "safe areas" defined in the relevant Security Council resolutions. They took note of Security Council resolution 900 on the management of facilities in the city of Sarajevo.

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202- The Ministers welcomed cease-fire arrangements in Sarajevo and the surrounding areas as a step towards compliance with Security Council resolutions. They underlined, however, that the Security Council should enforce a comprehensive cessation of hostilities throughout the country.

203- The Ministers asserted that there was a real need to take appropriate measures, including the review of the mandate of UNPROFOR, to ensure prevention of further aggression and the access of humanitarian aid .

204- The Ministers stressed that any consideration of the question of easing sanctions imposed against Serbia and Montenegro was premature in view of their failure to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions.

205- The Ministers stressed the fact that the Tuzla airport should become fully operational. They emphasized the necessity of returning all lands seized through the use of force and ethnic cleansing. They regretted the involvement of other troops and demanded their immediate withdrawal.

206- The Ministers noted, with satisfaction, the establishment by the Coordinating Bureau of a Task Force on Bosnia-Herzegovina to coordinate the positions of its members. They requested the Bureau to entrust the Task Force with the implementation of the resolutions they had adopted, in keeping with the standard practice of the Bureau.

207- The Ministers adopted a separate resolution on Bosnia-Herzegovina appearing in document (NAC/M.11/Res.1).

THE MEDITERRANEAN

208-. The Ministers considered developments in the Mediterranean since the Jakarta Summit and recalled the Ministerial Meetings of Non-Aligned Countries held in Valetta in 1984, Brioni in 1987 and Algiers in 1990. They were determined to pursue their efforts for the development of comprehensive and equitable cooperation in the Mediterranean area.

209- The Ministers recalled the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly including its resolution 48/81 which reaffirmed that security in the

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Mediterranean was closely linked to European security as well as to regional and international peace and security.

210- The Ministers commended the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with a view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region and to eliminating the causes of tension and the subsequent threat to peace and security.

211- The Ministers stressed that respect for the right of self-determination, elimination of foreign occupation and foreign bases, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs as well as respect for the sovereignty of States were prerequisites for the establishment of peace and security in the region.

212- The Ministers reaffirmed their support for the efforts exerted to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. In that regard, they welcomed the joint efforts by Mediterranean countries to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Mediterranean. They expressed their support for the initiatives which have been sponsored, and the measures which have been adopted by the Mediterranean countries to promote security and confidence-building, as well as disarmament in the Mediterranean region. They further recognized that the elimination of the economic and social disparities and the narrowing of the prosperity gap in the Mediterranean area would contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries.

213- The Ministers took note of the efforts of the Non-aligned Mediterranean countries to strengthen further their cooperation in facing terrorist activities which pose a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region and therefore lead to the improvement of the current political, economic and social situation.

214- The Ministers took note of the Helsinki Document adopted in July 1992, whereby the Heads of State or Government of the States in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed to enlarge dialogue with the non-participating Mediterranean countries. They also commended the decision of the XXV meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials of the CSCE to further develop the relations with non-participating Mediterranean countries by inviting

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Algeria , Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia regularly to the meetings of Ministers and Review Conferences of the CSCE Troika as well as other meetings.

215- In emphasizing the importance of comprehensive approach for Mediterranean cooperation and security , the Ministers reaffirmed their full support to the proposal to convene a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean (CSCM). They equally supported the efforts aiming at the reactivation of the Group 5+5 in the Western Mediterranean which constituted a concrete and important contribution to a comprehensive approach for Mediterranean cooperation and security.

216- The Ministers took note of the initiatives by Mediterranean countries towards a comprehensive approach for Mediterranean cooperation. These initiatives would be expanded in the future to encompass the countries of the region when conditions of peace , justice and stability permit.

217- The Ministers welcomed the initiative of H.E. President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt for the establishment of a Mediterranean Forum. They took note of the meetings recently held in Egypt for enhancing Mediterranean cooperation. They also welcomed the initiative of H.M. King Hassan II of Morocco at the CSCE Ministerial Meeting in Rome in December 1993 to host a Ministerial Meeting on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean. The Ministers also welcomed the initiative by Malta to set up a Council of the Mediterranean and the establishment of a Working Group on the Mediterranean in CSCE.

CYPRUS

218- The Ministers reaffirmed the previous positions and declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement on the question of Cyprus. They called for the withdrawal of foreign troops and settlers and reiterated their solidarity and support for the people and Government of Cyprus. They also reiterated their support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and the non-aligned status of the Republic.

219- Proceeding from the position that the present status quo in Cyprus, established through the use of force and sustained by military strength, was

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unacceptable, the Ministers expressed their deep regret and disappointment that so far no solution had been found. In that respect, they welcomed the proposal of the President of Cyprus for the demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus and his offer that upon the complete withdrawal of such forces, the Government of Cyprus would assume any added cost of a United Nations force in Cyprus until the Cyprus question was resolved.

220- The Ministers further stressed the importance of securing compliance with all U.N. Resolutions on Cyprus and in particular Security Council Resolutions 365(1974) of 13 December 1974, 541(1983) of 18 November 1983 and 550 (1984) of 11 May 1984. They also recalled Security Council Resolutions 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993 and 902 (1994) of 11 March 1994 stressing that unless progress was made on the Cyprus problem, the Council would consider alternative ways to promote the implementation of its resolutions on Cyprus and urged the Council to act accordingly. They also recalled the idea of holding an international conference on Cyprus.

221- The Ministers expressed their regret that the recent initiative for the implementation of a package of confidence building measures had failed because the Turkish side had not shown the necessary political will, as reflected in the report of the United Nations Secretary-General just published. They therefore called for the intensification of efforts towards finding a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem based on the implementation of all U.N. Resolutions on Cyprus and Non-Aligned Movement's decisions in accordance with the principles and provisions of the United Nations Charter and the rules of International law.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

222- The Ministers appreciated the fact that the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC IV) in Pyongyang, 15 - 18 June 1993, had reviewed the implementation of the Declaration and Decisions adopted at the Tenth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in Jakarta in 1992 and (COMINAC III) in Cuba in 1990, and identified strategies for the development of cooperation in all information related activities and for the establishment of the New World Information and Communication Order. They reiterated that such order should be based on principles of independence, progress, democracy and mutual cooperation. The Non-Aligned

Movement decided to co-operate with the U.N., UNESCO and I.T.U. members as well as other international organizations for that purpose. In that respect, they took note of the recommendations of the Africa TELECOM meeting held in Cairo in April 1994.

223- The Ministers called for enhancing the functions and role of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool (NANAP)and Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC) and accelerating the process of setting up New International Information Centres recommended by COMINAC IV in Pyongyang with a view to establishing the New World Information and Communication Order and promoting cooperation among Non-Aligned countries in that field.

XII - DATE AND VENUE OF THE 11th NAM SUMMIT

224- The Chairman received a letter from the Chairman of the Latin American and the Caribbean Group conveying the decision of Nicaragua that owing to difficult economic circumstances it was unable to host the 11th Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries. Colombia offered to host the 11th Summit in 1995, which was enthusiastically accepted by acclamation.

XIII- CONCLUDING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

225- Before closing the final session , on Friday 3 June, 1994, the Chairman of the Conference, H.E. AMRE MOUSSA, made the following concluding remarks:

a) Since the end of the Cold War in recent years, a very important question kept arising, namely, what was the role of the Movement and what was its future in the changing world? NAM had been established at a time when the international realities were characterized by the existence of two blocs and hence the politics of those two blocs. The Movement's role, then., centred round eliminating colonialism, opposing apartheid and being, in general, the voice of the developing countries *vis-à-vis* the colonial powers. Not only was the Movement highly successful in assisting developing countries to achieve their independence, but it also helped them confront the hegemony of the great powers over their politics and their economies;

b) the question as to the place of the Movement at present, had been answered at the current conference. Complete harmony had not been achieved but at least there was a consensus that the Movement had to be sustained for the benefit of the Third World. A further question then arose, namely, what were the steps to be taken to render the role of the Movement stronger and more effective. Endless problems faced the countries of the Third World, relating to disarmament, economic and social development, human rights and regional conflicts. The Movement has to manifest a powerful and efficient role in solving these problems;

c) at the brainstorming sessions, discussion went from the general to the specific. Problems such as the restructuring of the United Nations; the role of the United Nations and of its specialized agencies were also considered at length. On disarmament., the Review Conference on the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons would be shortly meeting. In the economic field, a certain number of delegates talked about the terms of trade and the growing of the developing countries in this field;

d) from these discussions and the recommendations resulting therefrom, it was abundantly proved that the Movement was not at the end of its history but rather at its new beginning, the beginning of a new role and era;

e) South Africa was welcomed as a new Member, Observers and Guests representing different States and Organizations had attended. The Movement, in fact, had extended its hand to all and had listened to everyone's hopes and requests. In short, a constructive dialogue and positive action had been taken. In fact, some of the recommendations were already being implemented.

226- The Chairman concluded by thanking the delegates for attending the Conference and likewise thanked the representative of Colombia for offering to host the forthcoming Non- Aligned Summit Conference during 1995.

XIV- CONCLUSION

227- The Ministers agreed that their discussions have yielded positive results and had given the opportunity to share their experiences on issues of common concern. They were resolved to impart a new dynamism to the Movement aimed at guiding their nations through the twenty first century as a vibrant and constructive force on the world scene. They decided to continue to aim at stimulating fresh approaches to old problems and devising collective creative responses to the new challenges in pursuance of their collective efforts to contribute to defining a new world order which rests on the twin pillars of peace and development.

II

THE CAIRO DECLARATION

"Meeting the Challenge"

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at their Eleventh Ministerial Conference in Cairo, Egypt, May 31 - June 3, 1994, having reviewed the current international situation in all its political, economic and social dimensions, agreed that responding to the changes in international relations, represents the most important challenge before the Movement in the years to come.

The fundamental principles of the Movement have stood the test of time. Its commitment to its ideals remains firm. The Movement is determined to build upon its achievements to seek the full participation of all in shaping the common destiny of human kind.

They were convinced that the International Community at the threshold of the Twenty First Century, must find an appropriate balance between the need for continuity and the imperative of change. It must address the contradiction between the evolving momentum towards international cooperation and economic integration, on the one hand, and the crippling effects of domestic and regional conflicts, on the other. It must also promote national security in wider terms, encompassing economic and social dimensions, common interests and shared responsibilities.

The Ministers were determined to closely coordinate their countries' approaches towards the global issues of international peace and security, colonization and occupation, disarmament, development, trade, poverty, human rights and the environment . They were resolved to ensure that the international response to these issues took into account the interests of the members of the Movement.

The Ministers were also determined to further strengthen South-South cooperation and to pursue North-South dialogue for promoting international economic cooperation for development based on mutuality of interests and benefit, genuine interdependence, shared responsibility and partnership,

The Ministers reaffirmed the importance they accord to international cooperation in the area of social development. To this end, the Ministers agreed to recommend that the Heads of State/or Government attend the World Summit for Social Development to be held in Copenhagen in March, 1995.

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The Ministers also reaffirmed the importance they accord to the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in Cairo in September, 1994 and the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in September 1995, and were resolved to coordinate their efforts with a view to ensuring their successful outcome.

The Ministers were determined to continue enhancing the Movement's ability to respond to the new realities in order to attain its objectives while abiding by the fundamental principles of the Movement whose validity has been fully vindicated by current international realities.

They reaffirmed their belief that the United Nations, as the embodiment of multilateralism, has a unique opportunity to play a catalytic role in developing a more just, equitable, prosperous and secure world order.

They reiterated their commitment to the process of democratization of the United Nations and to enhancing the role and participation of the Non-Aligned Countries in the world body.

The Ministers were resolved to impart a new dynamism to the Movement to enable its members to enter the Twenty First Century as a vibrant and constructive force on the World Scene. They decided to continue to aim at stimulating fresh approaches to old problems and devising collective creative responses to the new challenges in pursuance of their joint efforts to contribute to the definition and realization of a new world order which must rest on the twin pillars of peace and development.

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III
Resolutions
Adopted by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference

1- Resolution on Bosnia-Herzegovina

The Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement,

Recalling its previous decisions, and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and the Security Council, particularly General Assembly resolutions 46/242, 47/121 and 48/88;

Reaffirming the imperative of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Deeply concerned over the persistent grave situation prevailing in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in exercising its legitimate right of self-defense;

Noting various endeavours to find a negotiated settlement to the ongoing hostilities;

Aware of the need for a new mechanism to ensure a fair and balanced basis for negotiation to arrive at a just and lasting settlement, in line with the principles of the Charter, international law, and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Calls for the immediate convening, under the United Nations auspices, of an appropriately structured international conference on Bosnia-Herzegovina with the participation of the conflicting parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina, troop contributing countries to UNPROFOR, representatives of NAM, OIC Contact Group and the European Union, the Five Permanent Members of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

Calls further on this conference to take appropriate measures to:

a. establish an immediate ceasefire and bring about cessation of all military activities under the supervision of UNPROFOR;

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b. make all of Bosnia-Herzegovina a safe haven;

c. ensure the inviolability, territorial integrity, political independence and overall viability of Bosnia-Herzegovina ;

d. just settlement for all parties;

e. develop a program of action for the implementation of the settlement.

2- Resolution on Rwanda

1. The Conference **strongly urges** the United Nations Security Council:

a) **To urgently** take all necessary steps to put an immediate stop to the carnage in Rwanda.

b) **To provide** all the necessary means and resources for the effective and urgent deployment of peace-keeping forces in Rwanda.

2. **Urges** international community to respond, in support of peace and humanitarian efforts in Rwanda by providing all material and financial resources and to render every practical assistance which will ensure that the public health and environmental hazards and pollution caused by the human carnage in Rwanda are immediately contained.

3. **Supports** the convening of a Round Table conference with the participation of all parties to the conflict.

4. **Calls for** the formulation of an Action Plan for the rehabilitation of the country.

5. **Appeals urgently** to the international community to support, on the one hand, the efforts exerted by the mediator, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and the facilitator, President Mwinyi of Tanzania and, on the other hand, to support as a matter of urgency the laudable initiative of President Arap Moi of Kenya with respect to his appeal to hold a mini-Summit of the bordering States at the beginning of the next week in Nairobi to deal with that question.

3- Resolution on Lebanon

The Eleventh Ministerial Conference on the Non-Aligned Movement Expresses its grave concern over the repeated aggressions perpetrated by the Israeli armed forces against Lebanese towns and villages, in which dozens of civilians were killed;

This new massacre and the previous incidents of abduction terrorism and piracy, committed by Israel in the depth of Lebanon are undoubtedly meant to undermine the peace process and stymie the international peace efforts exerted by the two sponsors Russia and America;

The Ministerial Conference strongly condemns these acts of aggression; it expresses its full solidarity with the government and people of Lebanon and reaffirms its full support to Lebanon's legitimate right to self-defence, and resistance to the Israeli occupation with all available means. This right is one of the principles of international law and of the United Nations Charter;

The Non-Aligned Movement, bent on the success of the international peace efforts aimed at reaching a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, on the basis of UN resolutions, international legality and the "Land for Peace" principle, calls on the Security Council and particularly the co-sponsors of the peace process, the United States and Federal Russia, to take immediate action to curb the aggression and escalation of hostilities and prevent the peace process from collapsing.

Annex (1)

SPEECH
of
H.E. MOHAMED HOSNI MUBARAK
PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
AT THE OPENING SESSION
of
THE ELEVENTH MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OF THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Distinguished Ministers and Heads of delegation,
Honourable guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this city which prides itself on having witnessed the foundations of the Non-Aligned Movement and lived its glories, the Egyptian people greet you with a warm welcome and a deep sense of appreciation, underlining their full confidence in the capacity of the pioneer Movement to revitalize its energy and harness its potentialities to cope with the increasing challenges and changing events in defence of the lofty human causes and to firmly implant as well the noble values and principles for which it was established throughout the world.

The emergence of this Movement in the early sixties of the century was an active response to the conditions prevailing at world level during that period, to avert the dangers that were facing mankind for the first time in its history and fulfil the aspirations of many peoples all over the world for an international community enjoying peace, security and justice and freed from fear and oppression.

The Movement was thus able to express the ideals and principles in which believed our struggling people who abided by them in their policy and action, and to incarnate as well the big hopes and overall vision which fired the imagination of millions throughout the world who wished to provide mankind with a better future.

Thanks to the deep-rooted awareness of our teeming masses on all the continents of their mission and role in a world beset with dangers and challenges, together with the clear insight and sound vision of the first generation of our founding leaders, the Movement was set up on firm roots and

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succeeded in achieving immense accomplishment that neither time could erase nor days obliterate. It did indeed contribute to the shaping of a new world entity and, accordingly, remains capable of bearing a major share in moulding a collective vision of the future.

The contemporary world shall bear witness to the fact that, over more than thirty years of positive endeavours, the Movement has been able to turn newly independent peoples and countries into a distinct entity to be taken into account in international politics, not only because of its numerical or material power but also because it has invariably stood by right, justice and equality .

The contemporary world shall also bear witness to the fact that the Movement, together with other peace-loving and principled countries, has fought to defend the right of peoples to put an end to colonization, to foreign domination and to all forms of racial discrimination and oppression everywhere, so as to establish an international community resting on sound foundations and able to withstand dangers and challenges.

Thus did the Movement set new horizons for States and peoples to cooperate and act in a brotherly spirit, to learn how to co-exist free of any concept of hegemony and exploitation, to be imbued with a sense of a common interest and common fate. Our peoples would hence be in a position to devote their energy and resources to development, evolution and progress. Peace and construction would then prevail over war and destruction. Logic would get the better of struggle and conflict. Justice would overcome brute force. Its values would erase the fait accompli. Resources would be put to better use in setting up farms and building factories instead of piling up stocks of arms and the weapons of destruction and misery.

They indeed were major historic achievements that could in no way have occurred with ease nor was their path strewn with the roses and kind intentions. Hard labour and bitter sacrifice have been their cost, plus a purposeful will and a clear vision amidst violent upheaval and turmoil.

Yet honesty and a sense of historic responsibility requires of all to be aware of the fact that a great heritage is not sufficient any more to face contemporary requisites.

The world around us has changed in all respects, both as to its beliefs and theories, its systems and relations just as our communities have changed from within.

In the past, our main issues focused on national liberation. Today the intention is to be freed in all fields and directions.

Again, in the past hopes turned around independence, today it is security and prosperity which are sought.

In the past we were lesser in numbers and in might. Today our numbers have increased but we are beset with crises and problems. We have no other alternative then to exploit the factors of what strength we possess to face the new realities firmly and efficiently, in such manner as would enable us to achieve the new goals we have set ourselves in this changing world.

The common denominator between us has neither vanished nor disappeared into space, but it has taken a new aspect both as to form and substance.

We therefore direly need to review unceasingly the course the Movement is taking, not in terms of principles, concepts or premises on which it is founded, but in the methodology of our action and in the logic of our thoughts, in our patterns of behaviour in a new and different world.

What we are calling for is by no means our options which we can afford to accept or reject, for it has become an implacable fact of life. We could hence preserve the credibility of our Movement, confirm the legitimate grounds for its existence, guarantee its efficiency and ensure its influence in the world around us.

I shall be frank and assert that unless we accept that fact and unless we are open-minded and highly adaptable in our action, we would be giving the justification for any claim to the effect that our Movement has become a mere aspect with no core and a form without substance.

Stasis leads to atrophy and death, while action and development are the laws of life: they constitute the positive means of survival and advancement.

The first requirement, in this connection is that our ideals should never remain confined to inane slogans on sonorous rhetoric which would inevitably fail to reflect reality and truth.

Perhaps the rhythm of the recent successive international changes has been faster than that of the Non-Aligned Movement itself: it may be true that some of the assumptions on which the Movement had been based have come to constitute a part of a defunct past.

Moreover, this should not mean that the Movement has lost its assigned role or that it could lose its direction or have its vision distorted; on the contrary, it means that it should deal with the new realities positively and objectively, using truth-oriented methodology based on realism.

The historical equation with which we have lived over the past few decades consisted of two poles, namely the East and the West, while the new historical formula has two new poles - the North and the South. It differs, however, in that it requires a climate of cooperation rather than confrontation, of interdependence rather than conflict.

The important thing is that the essence of non-alignment should survive and be capable of producing all the desired effects. We have established a consensus, following the successive experiences we have gone through, that such essence should be that each state, and each nation, must freely choose the way of life it wants, and the pattern of development it believes is appropriate to its circumstances.

At the external level, the essence of non-aligment is for each State to pursue a foreign policy that is consistent with its independence, to manifest its free will and right to make its own decisions, within the framework of an international system based on the principles of justice, legitimacy, the rule of law, and commitment to international conventions, primarily the U.N. Charter.

The essence of non-alignment is, by nature, open-mindedness - the ability to give as much as it takes; to interact and communicate, in order to enrich the body of world thought; and to seek the advancement of states and nations at every historical stage, according to the particular situation and conditions of each.

Brothers and Sisters,

You may concur with me that an adequate response by the Non-Aligned Movement to the challenge posed by the recent international developments is contingent to two prerequisites..

The first is that the movement should represent the interests of the entire developing world. It should lay down the outline of its advance in coordination with what is commonly referred to as the Group of 77.

It should always be borne in mind that the Non-Alignment Movement never sought to serve solely the interests of the non-aligned nations, but has sedulously endeavoured to serve the interests of all nations, in spite of the multiplicity of their orientations, the various stages of their development and the versatility of their experiences.

The reason is that it had assimilated from its inception the notion of a common human destiny, and committed itself to work for the achievement of common objectives using various means and through many entities. The phenomena of variety and multiplicity constitute a source of wealth and strength rather than weakness for the movement. Indeed, such wealth should be encouraged to grow and prosper within the framework of free and creative interaction.

Secondly, we should enable the Movement to be better equipped to conduct a real dialogue with all international parties and to address the world in a language the world can understand. Such a dialogue must cover all aspects of international relations, economic, political and cultural.

It would be futile if that dialogue was to be confined to particular States, however numerous or large to the exclusion of others: all countries should partake of this dialogue and influence its progress. The reason is that we all seek to reach the stage of safety, leaving none behind to fall into the abyss of backwardness or below the poverty line.

Needless to say, the pattern of new international economic relations, founded on groupings, free trade and market economies, makes it incumbent on us all to deal with the emerging realities with fresh methods and new ideas.

Central to these ideas is outward-looking, as opposed to inward-looking, as well as interdependence rather than self-protection which is no longer useful in a world where none can survive but the economically healthy, the politically strong, the socially secure, and those who enjoy stability at both regional and domestic levels.

The new reality to which I have referred has brought about new patterns and rules for economic relations among all countries of the world, both of the North and the South, as recently illustrated by the new system established by the new GATT Agreement and the new World Trade Organization.

As developing countries we have to deal with that reality in a way that would strike a balance between the interests of developed and developing nations and safeguard the political and social stability needed for economic development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let us agree at this meeting on a new and well defined course for our Movement: One that would rationalize our action and secure the gains that we have achieved all along the years of our long struggle. In such a way we would not have wasted our time but lived our present and looked forward to our future.

On the other hand it is essential that we make precise and sound assessments of international developments to identify constant and variable factors.

We shall then be able to deal with the international situation and endow our Movement with adaptability and harmony, two prerequisites to create a momentum that will have an impact on the future.

The Movement should not be allowed to become passive, fearing the emergence of a new world order. On the contrary we are called upon to contribute ideas and act jointly in order to participate in shaping that new order. In this respect, we should cull what is best from the past, enrich it with our present experience and strongly safeguard it for the future.

I believe that participation by the Movement in shaping a new world order is the only way to ensure that it is established on a basis of equality and justice, respect for the rights of peoples, and for the sovereignty and independence of States, non-intervention in the internal affairs of states, and respect for the provisions of international charters and conventions

It is my conviction that the Non-Aligned Movement with its solidarity and closely linked members, is capable of undertaking this historic responsibility and of positively contributing to the setting up of a new network of international relations where a just, comprehensive and permanent peace would be brought about. One in which security and stability would prevail and where violence and terrorism would disappear. A system under which states would cease to stockpile weapons of mass destruction and where the rights of peoples would be ensured, primarily their right to an honourable, free life and to development and prosperity . A system that would ensure the solution of regional conflicts by peaceful means, that is, through negotiation, dialogue and conciliation.

A system that would put an end to ethnic, sectarian or religious conflicts, where education and health services would be available to each and everyone, thereby reducing the rates of illiteracy, poverty and disease.

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This is the right course if all mankind is to reach new horizons of progress and freedom, without discrimination or distinction as to race, religion, class or colour.

The international restructuring, which has continued for almost half a century, is one of the main tasks to which the Movement should contribute, in an innovative and constructive manner.

We are therefore required to propose a practical, clear and definite approach to the restructuring of the U.N. with regard to its role and responsibilities in safeguarding international peace and security, as well as its economic and social functions and duties. Such an approach should reflect the facts about the new forces and ensure an adequate degree of democracy in international relations by means of widening participation in its organizations and organs.

We are required to engage in research and review, indeed to introduce a new and just modus operandi whereby the U.N. can achieve real universality and effectiveness.

We should propose a fresh view of international security based on the principles of equality, mutual trust and co-existence. We should denounce the use of force in international relations.

We should be conscious of the fact that we are living in an age where economic competition plays a primary role in international relations. Therefore security in the traditional sense would be inadequate unless it was closely linked to economic security and overall development.

This would never be achieved unless human development was given the priority it deserved in our national plans and programmes and in our economic and social policies, both at national and international levels.

We should also propose a practical and objective view of how best to settle armed conflicts and regional problems peacefully.

There can be no doubt that this issue in particular has high priority for the Movement and, indeed, for all States.

Though the world has taken great strides in removing restrictions and pulling down barriers and in overcoming rigid beliefs and isolationism, it still suffers from racial conflicts and border and tribal disputes.

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We should be honest enough and have the courage to state that the conflicts that have arisen among Member States in the Movement have been more violent and disastrous than others. This could seriously harm the Movement.

It is true that these conflicts are not entirely new to the Movement. What is new is that they are characterized today by fierce fighting, by the serious destabilization of communities, and the unprecedented level of menace to the security of populations, with the killing and destruction of all living beings in one and the same country..

Examples of this type of conflict are to be found in Europe where security, stability and peaceful co-existence were believed to prevail among its peoples.

The terrible tragedy taking place in Bosnia-Herzegovina provides perhaps the best proof of the collapse of one of the major pillars of our Movement.

No less painful are the events occuring in other non-aligned countries in Africa such as Somalia, Rwanda and Burundi despite the strenuous efforts exerted by the Organization of African Unity to stop the bloodshed and save life and property.

In this regard, it is worth mentioning that, last June in Cairo the Organization of African Unity agreed to establish a mechanism for the settlement, and prevention of conflicts and for crisis-management in Africa,

Though still in its early stages, this "experiment" requires the support of the entire Non-Aligned Movement, provided the political will to make use of it and implement its provisions exist.

If the situation is painful in numerous parts of Africa, a realm of hope has recently shone, radiating to the entire world, namely the triumph of the people of South Africa who, on the 10th of May, submitted a request to join the international community as a non-racist democratic country.

That important move, based on dialogue and negotiation between all the parties concerned, succeeded in eliminating the effects of racial discrimination 'among the different ethnic groups.

For this reason, a double tribute is due: it deserves to be applauded by our Movement which has lent it support all along, and also by the entire world to the South African people and the adamant struggle of President Nelson Mandela.

Reason and logic have prevailed. A peaceful and democratic victory, setting an example for the whole world, has been achieved.

Another ray of hope appeared with the ratification by the African States of the "African Economic Community", as a vital step towards economic integration. It is a step of great economic value since its far-reaching effects will influence economic activity in Africa and the developing countries in general. It will, likewise, have positive effects on the North-South dialogue and even on South-South dialogue.

In Asia, where we have brothers and partners in the Movement, tension and conflict erupted in many spots where peace and dialogue of reconciliation, rather than confrontation and pressure, should now prevail.

We salute the fruitful efforts that led to the settlement of the shattering crisis in Kampuchea, looking forward with optimism to the prevalence of stability, peace and friendship in the relationship of the peoples of the two Koreas in East Asia and in other zones of tension.

Acting on the same principle, it is high time for the people of Afghanistan to unify their will and put an end to devastation and killing, and that each and everyone shoulders his responsibility and rises to the standard of the considerable support enjoyed by this brotherly country in its struggle for the sake of liberation. It is now expected of its sons to be exclusively occupied with the reconstruction of the nation, away from violence and destruction. They should convert their country to an oasis of stability and security, for the sake of their neighbours and their own, as well as for their friends who supported them and stood by their side in the battle of liberation, instead of having some of them meeting good with evil and indulging in threats.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is high time that regions of conflict throughout the continents turn into regions of security and cooperation.

that hotbeds of tension and instability turn into pillars of peace and tranquility.

- that frontiers turn into trading centres and not crossroads for refugees and fugitives.

- that seas and oceans surrounding the continents become communication bridges among States and a joint heritage for mankind, where their potential wealth should be exploited to meet the growing needs of the dwellers and coming generations of this planet.

You are aware that in the Middle East region, after nearly forty years of a bloody struggle , we have lived together- a few days ago - one of the most thrilling moments of contemporary history, when the Palestinian self-rule Agreement between the Palestinian and Israeli leaders was signed, as a first step on the path of a just solution to the Palestinian issue, through which the Palestinian people could retrieve their rights, proceed with their building and reconstruction process and resume their mission in bridging the gaps and furthering the ends of creative cooperation for the welfare of succeeding generations of children and grandchildren.

Brothers and Sisters,

Some parts of the Middle East and the Arab world are still suffering from the consequences of the wars that have flared up, claiming untold victims and bringing misery to their peoples - wars that could have been avoided, together with their calamities and painful complications.

It is pointless to blame one party or another. We should rather pledge ourselves to refrain from the threat or use of force in our relations, and seek wisdom in handling our international relations, uphold respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each Member State and try to avert the threats to the security and internal stability of each of us.

The rationale of the new world order, which we seek to establish and shape its characteristics , is a rationale of reason and wisdom, dialogue and persuasion and not a rationale of force and the use of arms.

We should adhere to this rationale with the same forcefulness as we do when we call on others to abide by it and act according to its rules.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The long dark night of pain and suffering is not yet over, and we are still awaiting the dawn of a new world.

However, rays of light will soon infiltrate to mankind, and we should take firm hold of them and weave an overall humane concept that is based on the call for peace and stability to bring about abundance and prosperity, justice, right and freedom, for mankind everywhere.

Let the bells herald this dawn and let the light of civilization of the twenty first century illuminate the Non-Aligned Movement, a more suggestive Movement, stronger in will and with a greater ability to bring about a better future for our peoples and all mankind.

May God crown your efforts with success.

Peace be upon you, and Allah's mercy and blessings.

Annex (2)

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MOVEMENT
SEPTEMBER 1992 - MAY 1994

1. Since assuming the Chairmanship of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries, President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia undertook many initiatives on behalf of the Movement. Addressing the forty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Chairman conveyed to the international community the outcome of the Tenth Summit of Non-Aligned countries held in Jakarta, Indonesia, in September 1992. While in New York, the Chairman also met with the United Nations Secretary-General, the Presidents of France, the Republic of Korea, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mongolia, Latvia, Djibouti and Slovenia, as well as the Vice-President of Suriname, the Prime Ministers of Japan and New Zealand, the Chancellor of Germany and the Deputy Prime Minister/Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, to apprise them of the Summit's decisions.

2. With regard to the restructuring of the United Nations, the Chairman also held a special meeting with the members of the NAM Caucus in the Security Council, which was held at ministerial level.

3. Upon the invitation of the then Prime Minister of Japan/Chairman of the Group of 7 (G-7), on 5 July 1993 the Chairman of the Movement met with the Chairman of the G-7 to convey the aspirations, views and recommendations of the Movement in order that the G-7 would take them into account at its Summit in Tokyo held during 7-9 July 1993.

4. During the forty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, on behalf of the Chairman of the Movement, held a meeting with the Foreign Ministers of the European Community (Troika) for an exchange of views concerning the conclusions reached at the Tenth Summit. In the light of the understanding on the necessity to follow through such an exchange of views, both parties agreed that such exchanges should be held again in the future. On the occasion of the forty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly, a similar meeting was convened to consider several issues of common interests.

5 The Chairman of the Movement either directly or through the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, has on numerous occasions, communicated with the Heads of State or Government and Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned countries as well as with senior officials of various international organizations on the progress of the implementation of the decisions of the Tenth Summit. This included the work on economic agenda, the activity of the Task Force on Somalia and the High Level Working Group for the Restructuring of the United Nations, as well as the results of the meeting between the Chairmen of the Movement and of the G-7 in Tokyo.

6 As Chairman, Indonesia has consistently pursued the activities of the Movement in line with the decisions of previous Summits which, inter-alia, stated that the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement in New York with the task of coordinating activities in the implementation of the decisions and resolutions of the Summit, ministerial as well as other NAM meetings. Accordingly, the Coordinating Bureau under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Nugroho Wisnumurti, Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations in New York, held meetings not only to implement the decisions of the Tenth Summit but also to coordinate positions regarding important issues which are of fundamental interest to the Non-Aligned and other developing countries

7 From September 1992 to May 1994, two meetings of the Coordinating Bureau at ministerial level were held, namely the Meeting of Foreign Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-seventh and the forty-eighth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. In the period under review, 26 meetings of the Coordinating Bureau at Ambassadorial/Permanent Representative level were also held to discuss issues of common concern to the Movement.

8 On several occasions, the Movement has also been invited by the United Nations to participate in a number of international conferences and to observe the process of general elections in some countries.

9 At the initiative of the Chairman, a Consultative Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries was held in Jakarta on 9 - 10 February 1994, to discuss issues of urgent concern to the Movement. Attended by representatives of 21 Non-Aligned Countries, it was convened within the framework of the Chairman's mandate derived from the Tenth Summit which enables him to hold consultations, at his discretion and depending on the nature and urgency of the matter, with a committee comprising Heads of State or Government or Foreign Ministers, as the individual case may warrant, of the current, immediate past, and future Chairman of the Movement as well as other members he deems necessary. It was attended by the representatives of Algeria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tunisia, Venezuela and Zambia. The results of the meeting, as contained in the Notes on the Consultative Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries are as follows :

a The objective of holding such consultative meeting was, inter-alia, to exchange views on promoting cooperation between NAM and G-77 following the consensus adoption of UN Resolution 48/165 on the renewal of the dialogue between developed and developing countries and the preparation for the Eleventh Non-Aligned Ministerial Conference in Cairo. The Meeting also discussed various urgefont issues such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Somalia and the Middle East.

b To follow up the adoption of Resolution 48/165, the Meeting felt that it was necessary for both the North and the South to task a neutral body to prepare an appropriate study on issues on which both sides would agree to conduct negotiation. Meanwhile, the Coordinating Bureau could assign a small working group to start thinking conceptionally on how to prepare NAM for negotiations with the North as well as on how to closely liaise with G-77 on the forthcoming discussion on the "Agenda for Development". The Meeting recommended that the Joint Coordinating Committee should be operationalized as soon as possible this year. It was stressed that the NAM is a political movement, and when it deals with political and economic questions, it does so on the basis of its principles and ideals and accordingly provides conceptual approaches The G-77, as the negotiating arm of the developing countries, would then make use of these approaches in negotiating with the North

c. On the forthcoming Eleventh Non-Aligned Ministerial Conference to be held in Cairo, it was agreed that aside from the report of the Chairman on the activities of the Movement since the Tenth Summit, the Cairo meeting would also have to take up the report on the operationalization of JCC, its terms of reference and the result of the review of the APEC and CPA. The Meeting took note of the reiteration by Nicaragua of its official candidature to host the Eleventh Summit Conference as well as the endorsement of the members from Latin America and Caribbean region for Nicaragua's candidature. Nicaragua, however, informed the Meeting that it would go into intensive consultation on the substantive and procedural ramification of that responsibility before making a final decision on the matter.

d. The Meeting agreed that the results of the consultative Meeting will be reported to all members of the Movement and to the Eleventh Non-Aligned Ministerial Conference in Cairo, 30 May - 3 June 1994.

10. On the question of the next Chairman of the Movement, the Chairman of NAM has dispatched Ambassador-at-Large Nana Sutresna, Head Executive Assistant to the Chairman, as his Special Envoy to Nicaragua to meet with President Violeta Chamarro and Foreign Minister Ernesto Leal Sanchez of Nicaragua. Upon his return, Ambassador Sutresna held further consultations in New York with a number of representatives from some countries of Latin America and Caribbean region

11. Upon the invitation of the Chairman of the Group of 77, the Chairman of the Movement sent Abassador-at-Large Nana Sutresna, as his Special Representative to attend the Eighth Meeting of the Inter-governmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee (IFCC) in Panama on 30 August - 4 September 1993. At that meeting the Special Representative underlined the need to enhance cooperation, avoid duplication of efforts, develop strategies and strengthen the complementarity between the Movement and the Group of 77 by operationalizing the Joint Coordination Committee (JCC).

12. The Movement's role and viability in international relations have been demonstrated by the growing number of countries expressing interest in participating in its activities. In the period under review, the Movement admitted Honduras and Thailand as full members, Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan as observers and the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Italy as guests in the Non-Aligned Movement.

13. Bearing in mind that a 3-year tenure as Chairman of the Movement would not allow Indonesia to implement all the decisions and resolutions as well as to fulfill every aspect of the mandate of the Tenth Summit, priority action is therefore given to issues of urgent concern to the Movement such as the enhancement of South-South cooperation, renewal of dialogue to strengthen international economic cooperation for development through partnership, restructuring the United Nations, resolution of the crisis in Somalia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, food security, population, and external debt.

FOLLOW-UP OF THE TENTH SUMMIT OF NAM

14. Of the 49 issues (21 in the political field and 28 in the economic field) identified in the decisions of the Tenth Summit as requiring follow-up action, some have already been acted upon through meetings of Foreign Ministers and Heads of Delegation as well as through the meetings of the Coordinating Bureau in New York. Among the questions that were considered are the following:

Palestine

15. The Chairman of the Movement received a number of letters from President Yasser Arafat of the State of Palestine, informing the Movement on the stages and status of negotiations between the PLO and the Government of Israel, as well as on the latest developments in the Israeli occupied territories. In response to these letters, the Chairman of the Movement took the necessary steps and initiatives deemed appropriate.

16. Meanwhile, the NAM Committee on Palestine, which was established in Nicosia in 1982, comprising eight member countries (Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Palestine, Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and chaired by the current Chairman of the Movement, held several meetings at different levels. This Committee is mandated, inter-alia, to closely monitor the developments on the question of Palestine, to support the just struggle of the Palestinian people and to assist in the search for a just and comprehensive solution to the problem in cooperation with the United Nations Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Security Council, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People as well as with the permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

17. In closely monitoring the Palestinian question, the Committee on Palestine also held consultations and coordinated its endeavors with the NAM Caucus in the Security Council to specifically discuss draft resolutions in the Security Council.

18. The NAM Committee on Palestine was convened at Heads of State or Government level, in Jakarta on 4 September 1992, in conjunction with the Tenth Summit. Chaired by President Soeharto and attended by the Presidents of Palestine and Zimbabwe, Vice-Presidents of Cuba and Zambia, Prime Ministers of Bangladesh and India, and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, Senegal and Yugoslavia, the Committee appealed for international protection for the Palestinian people in Israeli-occupied territories.

19. Meetings of the Committee on Palestine were also held at Ambassadorial/ Permanent Representative level in New York to consider, among others, draft resolutions to be submitted to the General Assembly as well as to evaluate the developments on this question and in the occupied Arab territories. On 6 January 1993, the Committee convened a meeting to discuss the deportation of Palestinians in the occupied territories by Israel.

20. At the invitation of the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Chairman of the Movement dispatched the Indonesian Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York as his Special Representative to attend the United Nations Seminar on Assistance to the Palestinian People held at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on 26 - 29 April 1993.

21. Meetings of the Committee on Palestine were also convened at the ministerial level. At the request of the President of Palestine, it met in Bali on 12 May 1993, under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia to discuss the developments in the occupied territories, the peace process in the Middle East and the deportation of Palestinians by Israel. It issued a declaration calling for the compliance by Israel of Security Council resolutions and stressed that Israel's action to alter the status and demographic composition of Jerusalem as well as the illegal establishment of settlements in Jerusalem and in the occupied Arab territories are null and void. It also expressed appreciation to the Chairman for sending a Special Representative to the Arab states involved in the Middle East peace process and requested that the Chairman also send a Special Representative to the two countries sponsoring the peace initiative.

22 An invitation to the Chairman was also extended and, on his behalf, Ambassador-at-Large for Africa, Sayidiman Suryohadiprodjo, attended the United Nations African Seminar and NGO Symposium on Assistance to the Palestinian People in Dakar, Senegal, on 30 August - 3 September 1993.

23 Upon the instruction of the Chairman of the Movement, the Committee on Palestine again met at ministerial level in New York on 28 September 1993 under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, to consider the signing of the "Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements" between the PLO and Israel on 13 September 1993 in Washington DC. The meeting issued a statement welcoming this development and expressed the hope that the

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Declaration will be fully implemented. It supported the PLO efforts to build a national authority on Palestinian soil, including Jerusalem, beginning with the pull-out of Israeli forces from Gaza Strip and Jericho, which would lead towards the establishment of an independent Palestinian State. It emphasized the need for the early commencement of negotiations covering the remaining issues such as Jerusalem, refugees, settlements, security arrangements, borders, relations and cooperation with other neighbors and other issues of common interest. It stressed the need to take further steps including the Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and called for the effective and broad role of the United Nations in the peace process as well as the provision of assistance to the Palestinian people. With a view to briefing the Chairman of the Movement on the Declaration of Principles by PLO and the Government of Israel. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, during his stop-over in Jakarta in October 1993 met with President Soeharto. On that occasion, the Chairman of the Movement expressed the hope that Israel would fully implement the agreement.

24. On the occasion of the International Solidarity Day for the Palestinian People on 29 November 1993, President Soeharto, in his capacity as Chairman of the Movement, made a statement which was delivered by the Indonesian Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York.

25. On 9 December 1993, the Chairman of the Movement issued a press statement which expressed concern on the implementation of the Declaration of Principles by the PLO and the Government of Israel and urged the latter to fulfill the provisions of the Declaration, including those on the withdrawal of its troops from the Gaza Strip and Jericho as a step to facilitate the way towards achieving agreement on other tracks of negotiations on the Middle East question.

26. Following the incident in Hebron on 25 February 1994, the Committee convened a meeting on 1 March 1994 to consider this situation. The meeting issued a communique strongly condemning the barbaric and bloody attack on Palestinian worshippers who were praying in the mosque and which caused the death of more than 60 Palestinian civilians and injured several others and thus put new pressure on the international community, primarily the Security Council to resolve the question of Palestine. In this regard, the Chairman also received a letter from Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel conveying the measures taken by the Government of Israel concerning the incident in Hebron.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

27. At the Tenth Summit, the Heads of State or Government expressed their grave concern over the tragic situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and particularly condemned the massive atrocities committed against its people. They further requested the Chairman of the Movement to closely monitor the situation and to take appropriate action to support the peace initiatives of the United Nations.

28 In implementing this decision, various initiatives have been undertaken Among them is sending Mr Achmad Tahir, Roving Ambassador for Europe, as the Chairman's Special Representative to visit Geneva, London and Turkey from 13 - 26 July 1993 to gather first-hand information regarding the situation in Bosnia and

Herzegovina. While in Geneva he met with representatives of the Government of Croatia and the Government of Serbia as well as the international mediators Lord David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg. In Britain he also held meetings with the Assistant Under-Secretary of State/Interlocutor for Bosnia and Herzegovina of the British Ministry of Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. Ambassador Tahir also visited Moscow and Bonn on 2 - 11 September 1993. The parties to the conflict as well as the mediators considered the initiative taken by the Movement in this regard as positive and constructive and highly appreciated the "quiet diplomacy" approach of the Chairman. Ambassador Tahir also conveyed President Soeharto's message to the parties to the conflict to immediately cease the bloodshed and suffering. The Chairman of the Movement also dispatched Ambassador Achmad Tahir to attend as observer the OIC Contact Group Ministerial Meeting on Bosnia and Herzegovina, held on 17 January 1994 in Geneva. Similarly, the Chairman dispatched Mr. Hasnan Habib, Roving Ambassador for America, to undertake a similar mission to the United States.

29. Other initiatives in this regard is the convening of the Coordinating Bureau in New York on 18 February 1994 specifically to discuss the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and of a possible draft resolution in the General Assembly supporting the NAM Caucus' initiative to submit a draft resolution in the Security Council. Previously, such initiatives have been blocked by some permanent members of the Security Council.

30. Following the meeting between President Soeharto, as Chairman of the Movement, and President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in early February 1994, and pursuant to a decision of the Consultative Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries in Jakarta, the Permanent Representative of Indonesia, as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau, was instructed to undertake consultations with the NAM Caucus in the Security Council regarding the possibility of lifting the arms embargo imposed on Bosnia and Herzegovina, based on Security Council Resolution 713 (1991), and to explore the possibility of convening an international conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the consultations, the NAM Caucus welcomed both initiatives from the Chairman of the Movement.

31. Furthermore, as a follow up of the Consultative Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, the Coordinating Bureau agreed to set up a Task Force on Bosnia and Herzegovina mandated to explore the possibility of convening an international conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina. With regard to the Task Force, the Coordinating Bureau is yet to determine its terms of reference as well as its composition. The Coordinating Bureau also proposed that President Soeharto, as Chairman of the Movement, should convey to the President of the Security Council, by way of a letter, the views and recommendations of NAM regarding the latest developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The letter of 24 February 1994 calls upon the Security Council to meet and discuss the situation and take the necessary measures to implement all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and suggests that the Security Council review and revise the mandate of the UNPROFOR. Subsequently, on 4 March 1994, the Security Council was convened and adopted Resolution 900 (1994) regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina which incorporated NAM's views particularly, the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

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Somalia

32. At the Tenth Summit in Jakarta, the Heads of State or Government issued a declaration on Somalia which, inter-alia, decided to establish an Ad-hoc Committee/Task Force under the direct supervision of the Chairman of the Movement. In consultation with the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Task Force is assigned to coordinate follow up measures regarding emergency humanitarian assistance for Somalia and assist in, inter-alia, seeking national reconciliation among the various factions in the country. As mandated by the Summit, the Ministerial Meeting of the Movement to the forty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly met in New York on 30 September 1992 to determine its composition It was agreed that the composition would comprise of 10 members (four from Africa, three from Asia, two from Latin America and one from Europe) However, at present, its membership consists of eight members (Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Venezuela and Yemen), with two seats still vacant. Kenya and Zimbabwe have expressed interest to fill the two vacant seats.

33. On 23 October 1992 the Chairman of the Movement sent a communication to the President of Senegal, in his capacity as Chairman of the OAU, regarding cooperation between the Movement and the OAU to assist in the resolution of the Somali problem. The Chairman, on 26 November 1992, also sent a letter to the United Nations Secretary-General concerning cooperation between the Task Force on Somalia with the OAU and the United Nations on the Somali question. The Chairman of the Movement also met with United Nations Secretary-General and other United Nations officials to discuss ways and means on how the Movement could best assist the Organization.

34. Several meetings of the Task Force were held in the period under review to discuss the situation in Somalia and to consider the role of the Movement in assisting the United Nations initiatives as well as to cooperate with regional organizations such as the OAU, Organization of Islamic Conference, Arab League and the Standing Committee of the States on the Horn of Africa.

35. Meetings of the Task Force on Somalia were also convened to obtain first-hand information from, and discuss with senior United Nations officials, including Under Secretary-General for Political Affairs, for Peace-keeping Operations and for Humanitarian Affairs, as well as with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and other parties directly involved, including the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations Ambassador-at-Large Nana Sutresna, as the Representative of the Chairman of the Movement, also briefed the Task Force on Somalia in New York, who attended several international conferences on Somalia such as, the Coordinating Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia (in Geneva and in Addis Ababa), Preparatory Informal Meeting for the Conference of National Reconciliation and Unity of Somalia, and the Conference for National Reconciliation While in New York, Ambassador Nana Sutresna had meetings with the United Nations Secretary-General and other high-ranking UN officials

36. In accordance with the decision of the Tenth Summit, the Movement, as a special gesture of solidarity, provided humanitarian relief to the people of Somalia amounting to US$ 250,000.00 during the Coordinating Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia in Geneva. This amount is to be disbursed from the AFRICA Fund, as complement to the contributions made by individual member countries.

37. The United Nations Secretary-General on 26 March 1993, in a cable to the Chairman of the Movement, transmitted the United Nations Security Council resolution 814 concerning the mandate of UNOSOM and the replacement of UNITAF by UNOSOM II. The resolution also expressed appreciation of the United Nations to several organizations, including the Non-Aligned Movement, for their support to United Nations efforts in Somalia.

38. Upon the instruction of the Chairman of the Movement, the Task Force on Somalia convened a meeting on 22 December 1993 and agreed to the proposal by Senegal that the Movement should further explore the possibility of convening an international conference on Somalia, as called for by General Assembly resolution 46/167 of 7 April 1993 which was sponsored by the OAU.

39. Meanwhile, in order to monitor the developments in Somalia, the Chairman dispatched Mr. Sayidiman Suryohadiprodjo, Roving Ambassador for Africa, as his Special Envoy to meet President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia on January 1994. During this mission, Ambassador Sayidiman also met with Foreign Minister of Kenya and the Head of the Political Council of UNOSOM.

South Africa

40. The Tenth Summit endorsed the decision of the Tenth Ministerial Conference in Accra in 1991 to establish an Ad-hoc Committee on South Africa. The composition of this Committee was determined through communications between the Chairman of the Movement and the Heads of State or Government of member countries, comprising the Ad-hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa, Front-line States, liberation movements, NAM Caucus in the Security Council, and Secretariat of the OAU.

41. In order to brief the Chairman of the Movement on the situation in South Africa, Mr. Allan Aubrey Boesak of the African National Congress and Mr. Clarence M. Makwetu of the Pan African Council, visited Indonesia and met President Soeharto and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ali Alatas.

42. The Chairman of the Movement received an invitation from the Chairperson of the Sub-Council on Foreign Affairs, Transitional Executive Council of the Republic of South Africa, to send observers during the general elections on 26 - 28 April 1994. Meanwhile, the United Nations Secretary-General extended an invitation to the Government of Indonesia to dispatch representatives to join with the United Nations observers. In this regard, Indonesia dispatched 11 officials to observe the general elections in South Africa.

43. Upon the request of the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations in New York, the Coordinating Bureau convened a meeting on 26 May 1994 during which Mr. Thabo Mbeki, Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa, gave a briefing on the historical events in South Africa and discussed future developments of the country.

Angola

44. At the invitation of the Prime Minister of Angola, in his capacity as Chairman of the General Elections Committee, the Chairman of the Movement instructed the Indonesian Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Samsi Abdullah, to observe the general elections which were conducted on 29 - 30 September 1992. Ambassador Abdullah was accompanied by Prof. Hasu H. Patel of Zimbabwe. The presence of international observers in the elections in Angola was based on Security Council resolution 747/1992 on United Nations Verification in Angola (UNAVEM II). The two representatives of the Movement viewed the conduct of the elections in Angola as free and fair, an opinion which was shared by other international observers.

Eritrea

45. At the invitation of the Commissioner for the Provisional Government of Eritrea, the Chairman of the Movement sent Roving Ambassador Sayidiman Suryohadiprodjo and the Indonesian Ambassador in Addis Ababa, Dadang Sukandar, to observe the referendum in Eritrea on 23 - 25 April 1993. Their assessment of the referendum was that this undertaking was conducted smoothly, fairly and efficiently.

46. Prior to the referendum, the representatives of the Movement called on the President of the Provisional Government of Eritrea/Secretary-General of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), H.E. Issayas Afeworki. On that occasion Ambassador Sayidiman conveyed the message of the Chairman of the Movement, inter-alia, welcoming independent Eritrea to become a member of the Movement should the people of Eritrea so desire.

Nuclear Issue on the Korean Peninsula

47. The Chairman of the Movement, observing with concern the developments on this issue since the Tenth Summit, instructed the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations in New York to undertake consultations in the Coordinating Bureau as well as with the NAM Caucus in the Security Council. After the postponement of the third round of negotiations between the United States and the DPR of Korea, talks between DPR of Korea and the Republic of Korea as well as negotiation between the DPR of Korea and the IAEA, the Chairman instructed the Head Executive Assistant to the Chairman, Ambassador-at-Large Nana Sutresna, to gather factual information and data required to consider future steps in lessening the tense situation. For this purpose Ambassador Nana Sutresna was dispatched, as the Chairman's Special Envoy, to Pyongyang to meet with the President and other high-ranking officials of the Democratic Peoples' Republic, and then to Seoul, Tokyo, Beijing and Vienna in December 1993 as well as to Washington in May 1994. This exercise was undertaken to help create an atmosphere among the

parties directly involved that could be conducive towards finding a peaceful resolution of the highly sensitive nuclear issue and not, in any way, to interfere in the substantive aspects. It is the view of the Chairman that an amicable settlement could contribute to the establishment of stability in the Korean Peninsula as well as in the countries of the region which would allow the countries concerned to engage themselves in their respective development efforts aimed at enhancing the welfare of their peoples, an objective vigorously pursued by the Movement. These efforts by the Chairman have also been communicated to the United Nations Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council and to the Heads of Government of the countries directly involved, by way of a letter of 7 April 1994

1995 Review Conference of the NPT

48. The Tenth Summit resolved that a member of the Non-Aligned Movement be presented for the Presidency of the 1995 Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. During the first session of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference, two candidates were presented namely, Poland and Sri Lanka. Subsequently, during the second session, the Preparatory Committee was informed that Poland was withdrawing its candidature in favor of Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala of Sri Lanka, the candidate endorsed by the Movement. The Preparatory Committee then proceeded to endorse unanimously the candidacy of Ambassador Dhanapala for the Presidency of the 1995 Conference.

Cambodia

49. At the invitation of the Chairman for General Elections in Cambodia, the Chairman of the Movement appointed Ambassador Trenggono as his Representative to observe the conduct of the general elections which were held on 23 - 28 May 1993. Afterwards, Ambassador Trenggono concluded that it was conducted in a free and fair manner. However, in spite of UNTAC's success in carrying out general elections in Cambodia, it was unable to avoid occurrences of armed incidents.

Restructuring, Revitalization and Democratization of the United Nations

50. The Tenth Summit decided to immediately establish a High Level Working Group of the Non-Aligned Movement for the Restructuring of the United Nations, mandated to elaborate concrete proposals and suggestions to restructure, democratize and enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations as well as the effective participation of the Movement in the shaping of the New International Order. It was further decided that its composition would be determined by the Chairman after consultations with the member countries

51. The Coordinating Bureau, at its meeting in New York on 6 November 1992 recommended that the composition of this Working Group consists of 29 members, nine from Asia (Bangladesh, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, DPR of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Syria); 14 from Africa (Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe), five from Latin America and the Caribbean (Cuba, Guyana, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru), and one from Europe (Cyprus).

52 Since its establishment, the High Level Working Group had been actively involved in dealing with several agenda items discussed at the United Nations under this topic, through the convening of numerous meetings and consultations.

53. The High Level Working Group played an important role during the debates regarding "Report of the Secretary-General on An Agenda for Peace" and contributed positively during the negotiations and discussions of this item at the Informal Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly. A significant number of elements suggested by the Movement were incorporated into General Assembly resolution 47/120 which was adopted by consensus on 17 December 1992. Similarly, negotiations and discussions on the remaining issues as contained in the report were subsequently conducted which led to the adoption by consensus of General Assembly resolution **47/120**(b) on 20 September 1993.

54 On the question of "Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly", the High Level Working Group contributed constructively in the discussions conducted at the Informal Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly, using as basis the Working Paper of the Movement. The exercise culminated in the adoption by consensus of General Assembly resolution 46/233 on 17 August 1993. Based on operative paragraph 6 of said resolution, the forty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly continued consideration of the outstanding issues. In this context, the High Level Working Group submitted a "Preliminary NAM Working Paper" on 24 February 1994 containing the Movement's views and common position.

55 A number of meetings of the High Level Working Group were also convened to coordinate views and to arrive at a common position of the Movement regarding the "Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council". Subsequently, the Movement's position in this regard was presented to the Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly on 8 March 1994 by Indonesia, as Chairman of the Movement. In anticipation of further work to be undertaken, the High Level Working Group also agreed to set up an Open-ended Working Group on the Restructuring of the Security Council to assist the Chairman in discharging his task. It was agreed that this Working Group would be chaired by a member country from the African region. Following consultations, the nomination of Egypt by the African group was endorsed by the Coordinating Bureau at its meeting in May 1994.

56 In anticipation of the activities to be undertaken by the Ad-hoc Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly, as well as its Drafting Committee, regarding "Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations", the High Level Working Group also decided to establish an Open-ended Working Group for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations to be chaired by a member country from the Latin America and Caribbean region. At one of the meetings of the High Level Working Group in March 1994, the nomination of Cuba was accepted and subsequently endorsed by the Coordinating Bureau in May 1994. Under the Chairmanship of Cuba, several meetings of the Working Group had been convened to discuss the draft resolution proposed by the Preparatory Committee calling for the convening of a special commemorative meeting at the level of Heads of State or

Government during the forty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly and issue a Declaration on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, and for inputs from the Movement for inclusion into the Declaration, as well as the draft resolution proposed by Kazakhstan calling for the convening of a special session in February 1995. Most of the amendments proposed by the Working Group were considered in the revised resolution of the Preparatory Committee. The Working Group also submitted a document containing amendments to the draft proposed by Kazakhstan and a draft Declaration, so as to ensure a balanced and comprehensive document, to be adopted at the Special Commemorative Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

57. In connection with the need to restructure and revitalize the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields so as to strengthen it and make it more responsive to the changing realities and the development needs of the developing countries, the High Level Working Group reiterated the understanding reached between the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau and the Chairman of the Group of 77, that the Movement will address the issue of the restructuring of the United Nations, while the Group of 77 will continue to be the negotiating instrument with the developed countries on issues of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, including the follow up to UNCED.

Economic Agenda for the Movement (1992 - 1995)

58. Based on the final documents, decisions and resolutions adopted at the Tenth Summit, the Chairman of the Movement drew-up an economic agenda which would be given the highest priority for the period 1992 - 1995. The agenda covers the issues on external debt, food security, population, commodities, the Uruguay Round, South-South cooperation, environment and development, science and technology, restructuring and revitalizing of the United Nations as well as efforts to strengthen international cooperation. This agenda received a positive response from a number of Heads of State or Government of member countries of the Movement.

Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation

59. In accordance with the decision of the Tenth Summit regarding strengthening international cooperation, the Chairman convened the second meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation (SMC) in Bali, Indonesia, on 10 - 13 May 1993. The SMC, comprising 37 members, was convened for the purpose of finding ways and means for reactivating the North-South dialogue, strengthening South-South cooperation and to discuss the role of the United Nations in international cooperation for development.

60. With regard to the North-South dialogue, the SMC focussed its deliberations on issues considered important to the development interests of the South, in the context of strengthening North-South relationship, namely, development assistance, investment, external debt, monetary issues, international trade and commodities, science and technology, and environment and development. The Meeting also lend its full support for the initiative of President Soeharto, in his capacity as Chairman, to meet with the leaders of the Group of 7 at its annual Summit in Tokyo

and to present the views and orientation of the Movement on international economic and development issues as well as reactivation of the North-South dialogue to strengthen international economic cooperation for development.

61. Regarding South-South cooperation, the SMC stressed the importance of the principle of collective self-reliance among developing countries through the implementation of an evolutionary and flexible approach together with a "tripartite financing arrangements" and the pooling of resources.

62. Pursuant to the decision of the SMC on the proposed United Nations Initiative on Opportunity and Participation, the Non-Aligned countries supported the draft resolution initiated by Papua New Guinea at the forty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly which resulted in its adoption by consensus as General Assembly resolution 48/160, entitled "United Nations Initiative on Opportunity and Participation."

Meeting between the Chairmen of the Movement and the Group of 7

63 Based on the decision of the Tenth Summit concerning the reactivation of the North-South dialogue as a means to strengthen international economic cooperation, and supported by the SMC, the Chairman of the Movement took the initiative to present the views and aspirations of the Movement to the leaders of G-7 at their Summit in Tokyo. Two documents were presented to the leaders of G-7 through their Chairman namely, "An Invitation to Dialogue" and "Memorandum on Urgent Actions on Bilateral, Multilateral and Commercial Debt of Developing Countries".

64 In expressing the views of the Movement to the Chairman of G-7, the Chairman of the Movement underlined the importance of South-South cooperation, in such fields as food security, population and technical cooperation among developing countries, and called upon the developed countries to provide technical and financial assistance, particularly through the "tripartite financing arrangements". Furthermore, the Chairman stressed the importance of finding a solution to the external debt problem of the developing countries, which may also affect the developed countries, and emphasized the importance of the developed countries opening their markets to commodities from the developing countries and called for an early and balanced conclusion of the Uruguay Round on Multilateral Trade Negotiations. The Chairman further stressed the need to reactivate the North-South dialogue to strengthen international economic cooperation for development on the basis of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence and shared responsibility.

65 The presentation of the Chairman of the Movement was discussed at the G-7 Summit and positive response has been evident as reflected, inter-alia, in the provisions of its Economic Declaration. The Chairman of G-7 also sent his Special Envoy to the Chairman of the Movement to convey the outcome of G-7 Summit stating that the G-7 welcomed the initiative of developing countries in seeking a constructive dialogue on issues of common interest

66 During his visit to Tokyo, the Chairman of the Movement had the opportunity to meet with the President of the United States who expressed interest to

cooperate with the member countries of the Movement and responded positively to the views concerning the external debt problem.

67. The outcome of the meeting between the Chairmen of the Movement and G-7 in Tokyo as well as the positive response of the G-7 Summit have been conveyed to the Heads of State or Government of the members of the Movement and to the United Nations Secretary-General as well.

Renewal of the Dialogue on Strengthening International Economic Cooperation for Development through Partnership

68. The Tenth Summit called for the reactivation of a constructive dialogue between the developed and developing countries based on genuine interdependence, mutuality of interests and benefits, and shared responsibility. Following the Chairman's visit to Tokyo and based on the positive response from the developed and developing countries to the Chairman's initiative, Indonesia was encouraged to optimize the momentum. This initiative was subsequently pursued further during the forty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly where the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau in New York held a number of meetings and consultations with the G-77 and various delegations, which culminated in the adoption of General Assembly resolution 48/165 on "Renewal of the Dialogue on Strengthening International Economic Cooperation for Development through Partnership". It is worth noting that this resolution, sponsored primarily by the Non-Aligned Movement and the G-77, was also co-sponsored by Australia, Canada, China, Czech, Estonia, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, New Zealand and the United States of America.

69. The adoption by consensus of this resolution heralded a new era and proved the validity of the new orientation and approach adopted by the Movement in an attempt to establish a new relationship between the developed and developing countries on the basis of common interest and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibility and partnership in order to resolve problems of common concern in the economic and development fields.

70. The major thrust of the resolution was a request to the United Nations Secretary-General to present to the forty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly an analysis and recommendations on ways and means to promote such a partnership and constructive dialogue. The result should reflect the on-going work on "An Agenda for Development" while taking into account the progress achieved in the implementation of commitments for development which has been evolving in various fora in recent years.

71. In this regard, in order to maintain this momentum and based on the decision of the Consultative Meeting of Foreign Ministers of NAM in Jakarta in February 1994, the Coordinating Bureau assigned a small working group to start conceptualizing how the Movement should prepare itself for the negotiations with the North as well as on how to closely liaise with the G-77 on the forthcoming discussion on "An Agenda for Development". This working group however would not take over the primary task of the G-77 as the negotiating mechanism. Furthermore, the

Coordinating Bureau also agreed to recommend that the Eleventh Non-Aligned Ministerial Conference in Cairo request an independent body, such as WIDER Institute or the South Center, to conduct a study on possible ways and means to promote the dialogue. Such a study would then be considered by the Coordinating Bureau, through the small working group, which will further submit it, as a contribution of the Movement, to the UN Secretary-General to assist him in making the study requested by the said resolution.

Joint Coordination Committee (JCC)

72. The Tenth Summit underlined the importance of coordinating and harmonizing APEC and CPA activities as well as to formulate strategies between the Movement and the G-77 through the establishment of the JCC. In this respect, the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau in New York held several consultations with the Chairman of the G-77.

73. During the meeting of Foreign Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Movement to the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of NAM was given the mandate to work in close cooperation and consultation with the Chairman of the G-77 in New York to, inter-alia, take all necessary steps to operationalize the JCC including the formulation of the terms of reference. Moreover, the Foreign Ministers of the G-77, at their Seventeenth Annual Meeting expressed the belief that the JCC would further strengthen coordination and cohesiveness between the G-77 and the NAM for the purpose of deliberating on various issues, in particular within the United Nations system, and to ensure complementarity of efforts, and they therefore mandated the Chairman of the G-77 in New York to continue his consultations with the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of NAM as well as with Member States of the Group in order to operationalize the JCC during 1994 and to take necessary steps for that purpose, including those agreed upon by the IFCC-VIII relating to the formulation of a terms of reference of the JCC.

74. Following a series of consultations, a draft Terms of Reference was agreed upon on May 11, 1994 by the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of NAM and the Chairman of the G-77 in New York, and the draft was discussed in the Coordinating Bureau of NAM and the G-77. A revised draft Terms of Reference of the JCC was adopted by the Coordinating Bureau at its meeting on 24 May 1994. At its meeting on 26 May 1994 , the G-77 adopted the revised draft.

Population and Development

75. The Tenth Summit. decided that considering the importance and urgency of the question, a Ministerial Meeting on Population should be held as soon as possible and, in preparation for the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in September 1994, should initiate the appropriate consultative process in formulating guidelines and South-South cooperation schemes in this field. In order to assist the Chairman of the Movement in his preparations for the ministerial meeting, the Chairman took the initiative of convening a meeting of experts of Non-Aligned countries in the field of population in Bali, Indonesia, on 19 -21 July 1993.

76. The results of the meeting were subsequently considered at the Ministerial Meeting on Population of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Bali,

Indonesia, on 9 - 13 November 1993. The meeting issued three main documents, namely :

- Denpasar Declaration on Population Development.
- Issues and recommendations for the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, September 1994.
- NAM Support for South-South Collaboration in the Field of Population and Family Planning.

77. Pursuant to the decision of the Tenth Summit on the issue of population, particularly within the framework of South-South cooperation, Indonesia has carried out projects in the field of population and family planning by providing technical assistance to Non-Aligned countries participating in these projects. Aware of the need to enhance cooperation among Non-Aligned countries and other developing countries in the field of population, particularly family planning, Indonesia submitted a document entitled "NAM Support for South-South Collaboration in the Field of Population and Family Planning" which was then issued as one of the main documents of the Ministerial Meeting on Population of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Bali.

78. Upon the request of the President of the Commission on Population, the Chairman of the Movement appealed to the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries to co-sign the Statement on Population Stabilization. The appeal received a positive response and 32 Heads of State of Government have signed the Statement.

79. At the invitation of the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development, President Soeharto, in his capacity as Chairman of the Movement, will address this Conference.

Food and Agriculture

80. A resolution on food security was adopted at the Tenth Summit calling for the convening of a Conference of Ministers of Food and Agriculture of Non-Aligned and other developing countries and for the establishment of an Ad-hoc Advisory Group of Experts to assist the Chairman in the preparations for such a Conference. Pursuant to this, the Standing Ministerial Committee (SMC) for Economic Cooperation at its meeting in Bali, Indonesia, on 10 - 13 May 1993, established such an Advisory Group to make an in-depth study of all relevant aspects of food security problems in developing countries and to make policy recommendations as well as detailed proposals for action. In this regard the meeting of the Ad-hoc Advisory Group of Experts was convened in Jakarta on 25 - 28 January 1994, where 80 experts from 37 member countries as well as 23 observers from the developed countries and international organizations participated. The Ministerial Conference on Food and Agriculture of the Non-Aligned Movement is scheduled to be held on 7 - 11 October 1994 in Indonesia in order to formulate policy guidelines which would enhance cooperation in this field.

External Debt

81. The Tenth Summit adopted a resolution in this regard mandating that an Ad-hoc Advisory Group of Experts be established to study all relevant aspects of the debt problem and to formulate policy guidelines with a view to reinforcing the efforts of developing countries in resolving their debt problem. Indonesia, as Chairman of the Movement, in its endeavors to implement the said resolution, hosted three meetings of experts from the Non-Aligned countries and other developing countries. Based on the discussions at those meetings, the Chairman of the Movement was then able to formulate the "Memorandum on Urgent Actions on Bilateral, Multilateral and Commercial Debt of Developing Countries" which was subsequently presented to the leaders of G-7 through its Chairman, the then Prime Minister of Japan, on the eve of its Summit in Tokyo, Japan, in July 1993.

82 Following this initiative, the Chairman of the Movement set up a team of economic experts, consisting seven prominent Indonesian economists to deal with the debt problem in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The task of this team is to conduct a study and propose necessary suggestions The experts have visited some countries in Africa to collect direct inputs on debt management and development problems confronting these countries. In this connection, Indonesia is considering to hold a meeting at ministerial level on debt management, particularly for severely indebted low-income countries. Furthermore, Indonesia has accepted the offer by the Government of Japan and UNDP to co-host a seminar of Asia and Africa as a follow-up to the Tokyo International Conference on African Development. The main objective of this seminar, scheduled to be held in August 1994, is to promote cooperation among Asian and African countries through a dialogue on development issues and exchange of views and experiences.

Self-Propelling Growth Strategy

83. Pursuant to the decision of the meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation (SMC), Indonesia hosted the meeting of the Experts Group on the Promotion and Enhancement of the Self-Propelling Growth Strategy Within the Framework of International Development Cooperation, on 12 - 16 September 1993. This meeting was convened with the view to generating community self-reliance and promoting people-centered development in the developing countries. Its objective was primarily to develop and formulate programmes that are action-oriented, pragmatic and realistic to strengthen South-South cooperation. As a follow-up to the above meeting, Indonesia has offered to host an open-ended Joint Meeting of Experts and Decision-Makers of Developing Countries on Development Schemes, in September 1994.

Action Programme for Economic Cooperation (APEC)

84. In the light of the implementation of APEC, the meeting of Coordinating Countries for Standardization of Weight and Size and Quality Control was convened on 21 - 27 January 1994 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, to discuss ways and means in enhancing cooperation in this field. In the area of science and technology, the sixth Governing Council Meeting of the Center for Science and Technology of NAM and Other Developing Countries was held in Katmandhu, Nepal, on 11 - 13 March 1994.

85. Pursuant to the decisions taken in both meetings, Indonesia will host the seventh Meeting of the Governing Council of the Center of Science and Technology of the NAM and Other Developing Countries back-to-back with the Meeting of the Coordinating Countries for Standardization of Weight and Size and Quality Control in Jakarta in March 1995.

Education

86. During the Meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee (SMC) for Economic Cooperation, it was stressed that there is need for greater cooperation in the field of education through, inter-alia, the promotion of students exchange and fellowships which are of paramount importance to the economic and social development of the developing countries. In this light, preparations are underway for Indonesia to offer fellowship programmes to members of NAM and other developing countries in the fields of tourism, post and telecommunication, education and cultural affairs, management and degree programmes in the areas of agrobusiness, hospital management and business management. Furthermore, Indonesia has offered, under the TCDC programmes, short term training programmes in the fields of, inter-alia, agriculture, family planning, information, social services, public works and construction, industry, health and finance.

Culture and Development

87. In accordance with the importance given by the Tenth Summit to the preservation of the diverse and rich heritages of the Non-Aligned countries, and considering the need to further promote the culture and arts of these countries, Indonesia has scheduled to hold in May 1995 an Exhibition and Seminar on Contemporary Arts of the Non-Aligned countries.

Human Rights

88. In preparation for the Second World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, the Tenth Summit decided that the Non-Aligned countries coordinate their positions and actively participate in the preparatory work in order to ensure that the Conference address all aspects of human rights on the basis of universality, indivisibility and non-selectivity. In light of this decision, the Coordinating Bureau set up a Working Group, under the Chairmanship of Malaysia, to specifically deal with this issue. The results of its meetings were then transmitted to Geneva as inputs for the meetings of the Preparatory Committee.

89. Subsequently, during the discussions at the forty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action - the outcome of the Conference - the Coordinating Bureau and its Working Group met and, at the initiative of the Movement, the General Assembly agreed to set up an open-ended working group of the Third Committee to conduct in-depth discussions on the substantive matters as well as the establishment of a post of High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Movement made a significant contribution which led to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 48/141 establishing the post of High Commissioner for Human Rights with a clear mandate.

Recommendations of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology

90 Pursuant to the decision of the Tenth Summit, the Coordinating Bureau in New York met to review, inter-alia, the criteria and procedures for admission to membership, to observer and guests status, as well as the mandate and scope of the work of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology. In this respect, the Coordinating Bureau agreed to set up an Open-ended Working Group of the Coordinating Bureau of NAM on Methodology, co-chaired by Indonesia and Cyprus. The Working Group met once to discuss those issues and other recommendations of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology Bearing in mind that the issues to be considered require careful and in-depth discussions, particularly regarding criteria, duration and rights for guests, the Coordinating Bureau decided to recommend to the Eleventh Non-Aligned Ministerial Conference in Cairo that these be taken up by the Coordinating Bureau as soon as possible after the said Cairo Ministerial Conference through the working group it has established.

Meeting of Ministers of Manpower/Labour of the Non-Aligned Movement

91 Parallel with the eightieth session of the 1993 International Labour Conference (ILC), the Ministers of Manpower/Labour of the Non-Aligned Movement met in Geneva on 10 June 1993 The meeting, co-chaired by the Ministers of Manpower of Indonesia and Tunisia, was convened for the purpose of discussing the follow-up actions to the Declaration and Action Programme of the Fourth Meeting of the Ministers of Manpower/Labour of the Movement, in Tunisia in 1990. The meeting underlined the importance of the outcome of the Tenth Summit, particularly regarding the issues of development assistance, external debt, South-South cooperation, employment, social development and the implementation of APEC. In that context, a NAM coordination meeting of Ministers of Manpower/Labour will be convened on 15 June 1994 in Jeneva parallel with the 1994 International Labour Conference.

92 In conjunction with the 258th session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization, on 15 November 1993 the Government of India has offered to host the Fifth Meeting of the Ministers of Manpower/Labour of the Non-Aligned Movement to be convened in November 1994

Conference of Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC)

93. The Fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC) was held in Pyongyang on 15 - 18 June 1993. The Conference adopted the Final Document, the Report of the Twelfth Inter-Governmental Council (IGC), the Report of the NANAP, and the Report of the BONAC. It also elected the members of the Thirteenth IGC. Moreover, the Conference decided to convene the Fifth COMINAC in Nigeria in 1996 and to convene the Thirteenth Meeting of the IGC also in Nigeria during the period 1994/1995.

94. In accordance with the decision of the Ministers of Information contained in the Final Declaration of COMINAC IV, the Meeting of the Working Group on Long-Term Projection on the Use and Application of Modern Technology by Mass Media in Non-Aligned Countries was held on 25 - 27 November 1993 in Jakarta. It was further decided that experts from Indonesia be entrusted to prepare a questionnaire to be circulated to member countries in order to set up the Movement's database in telecommunications as well as in mass media.

Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Non-Aligned Movement

95. During the forty-sixth session of the World Health Assembly (WHA), the Ministers of Health of the Non-Aligned Movement held their seventeenth meeting in Geneva on 4 May 1993. The Ministers stressed the importance of the outcome of the Tenth Summit and noted the commitment made by the World Health Organization (WHO) to continue to support technical cooperation among developing countries. At that meeting, the Ministers submitted a resolution to the plenary session of the WHA entitled "Health Development in a Changing World, A Call for Collective Action". During the forty-seventh session of the WHA, the Ministers of Health of the Non-Aligned Movement convened a meeting on 4 May 1994 in Geneva to review the implementation of the said resolution.

Fourth Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries devoted to the Role of Women in Development

96. The Tenth Summit endorsed the convening of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries devoted to the Role of Women in Development for the purpose of working out the position of the Non-Aligned countries in promoting activities related to the World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in Beijing in 1995. Pursuant to this and considering that the three NAM Ministerial Conferences on Women have already been convened in the regions of Asia and Latin America, while taking into account the tradition of rotation within the Movement, the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of NAM sent a letter to the Chairman of the African Group in the United Nations inviting the African Group to consider a prospective member country of the region for hosting the said Fourth Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries. The matter is at present still being considered in the African Group.

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Applications for Observer and Guest Status in the Non-Aligned Movement

97. The Coordinating Bureau at its meeting on 13 May 1994 decided to continue to postpone the consideration of the application of Macedonia for guest status in the Movement, in view of the on-going consultations by the parties concerned. The President of the Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin, through a letter dated 4 February 1994 addressed to the Chairman of the Movement, requested that it be granted guest status in the Movement. A similar request was also made by Italy, by way of a letter from the Italian Embassy in Jakarta to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia also received a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan requesting that the Azerbaijan Republic be granted observer status in the Movement. Following the established procedure in the Movement, all these requests with the Non-Aligned Movement would have to be considered, in the first instance, by the Coordinating Bureau in New York.

98. The Coordinating Bureau, at its meeting on 13 and 24 May 1994, considered these applications and decided to recommend to the Eleventh Non-Aligned Ministerial Conference in Cairo the approval of the application for observer status by the Azerbaijan Republic and the application for guest status by Italy, in the Movement. As regards to the application of the Russian Federation for guest status in the Movement, the Coordinating Bureau decided on 24 May 1994 to recommend to the Eleventh Non-Aligned Ministerial Conference that further consultation be undertaken aimed at achieving a solution to the matter at the said Conference.

Annex (3)

GENERAL REPORT
of
THE ELEVENTH MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
of
THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

1. The Conference was held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 31 May to 3 June, 1994.

2. The Conference was preceded by a meeting of Ambassadors and Senior Officials on 30 May 1994 under the chairmanship of H.E. Ambassador Nabil El Araby, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations.

3. The Conference was attended by the following States:

(a) Members of the Movement:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (D.P.R.) , Kuwait ,Lao/P.D.R., Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco , Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria , Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru , Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone , Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syria , Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zaire , Zambia, Zimbabwe.

(b) Observers: Armenia , Azerbaijan , Brazil , China , Costa Rica , Croatia Mexico, Uruguay.

(c) Guests: Australia, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

A total of 68 Foreign Ministers attended the Conference.

4. The following Organizations and United Nations bodies also attended the Conference.

(a) as observers: Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (A.A.P.S.O.), League of Arab States, The Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), Organization of Islamic Conference (O.I.C.), New Independence Movement (of Puerto Rico), United Nations .

(b) as Guests: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Group of the G-77, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) , International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCRCS), The Indian Institute for Non-Aligned Studies ,United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People , Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) , United Nations Conference on Trade and development (UNCTAD) , United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) , United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) , United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) , World Food Progamme (WFP) , World Health Organization (WHO).

5. The following attended as guests of the host country:

a) Countries: Belgium, France, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

b) Organization: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

6. Messages were received from the Director-General of the World Health Organization and the Director-General of UNESCO.

I.- OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE (AGENDA item 1)

7. His Excellency NANA S. SUTRESNA, Head Executive Assistant to the Chairman of NAM, Minister and Special Envoy of the Republic of Indonesia, opened the Conference.

8. His Excellency President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak delivered his inaugural address. The Conference decided by acclamation that His Excellency's address be adopted as an official document (NAC/M.11/Doc.3).

9. The representatives of the four regional groups, Congo for AFRICA, Honduras for LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, Malta for EUROPE and Nepal for ASIA read their statements expressing appreciation and thanks in response to President Mubarak's address.

10. The meeting was suspended to allow the Heads of delegations to be received by President Mubarak.

11. Upon resumption of the meeting, the Conference elected its Chairman, H.E. Amre Moussa, Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

II. ELECTION OF OFFICERS (Agenda item 2)

12. The Conference proceeded to elect the Bureau as follows:

Vice-Chairmen : Burkina Faso , Congo , Kenya , Morocco , Tunisia , Zimbabwe : for AFRICA
Cyprus for EUROPE
Cuba, Guatemala, Jamaica and Nicaragua: for LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

H.E. Nana S. SUTRESNA of Indonesia participated ex-officio as representative of the NAM Chairman.

13. The meeting elected H.E. Sayed Kassem EL MASRY, Ambassador of Egypt to Indonesia, as Secretary-General of the Conference.

III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Agenda item 3)

14. After adoption of the Agenda (NAC/M.11/Doc.6) the meeting heard H.E. Dr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid, Secretary General of the League of Arab States, and Mr. Petrovsky, Under-secretary General of the U.N.,representing Dr. Boutros Ghali, U.N.Secretary-General, as well as Mr. Ayashi Yaker, Director-General of the Economic Commission for Africa.

The Chairman and several members paid tribute to H.E. Ali Alatas, Indonesian Foreign Minister, and regretted his inability to attend the meeting owing to his hospitalization. The Conference decided to send a message of greetings wishing him a speedy recovery.

IV. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE AMBASSADORS/SENIOR OFFICIALS MEETING (Agenda item 4)

15. The Report was adopted.

V. ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS, OBSERVERS AND GUESTS (Agenda 5)

16. The Conference decided by acclamation to accept the Republic of South Africa as full member. The Chairman made a brief statement in which he welcomed the participation of South Africa as full member of the Movement. He was followed by the representatives of the four regions (Congo, Honduras, Malta and Nepal) in addition to Zimbabwe who spoke on behalf of the neighbouring States of South Africa and expressed similar sentiments. H.E. Alfred Nzo, Foreign Minister of South Africa, made a statement in response.

The meeting then admitted Azerbaijan as an observer and granted Italy the status of guest.

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VI- ORGANIZATION OF WORK

a) The Conference decided not to form any committee, and entrusted the task of drafting to an informal group consisting of all members which was divided into two sub-groups (Political and Economic).

b) The Conference decided to conduct its proceedings without resorting to a general debate and discussed directly the items of the substantive issues of the Agenda.

The Conference then held three brain-storming sessions for that purpose.

VII. BRAIN-STORMING SESSIONS

The Conference heard the remarks of H.E. Nana S. Sutresna, Head Executive Assistant to the NAM Chairman, introducing the report of H.E. President Suharto, Chairman of the Movement. (NAC/M.11/Doc.4). The Conference took note of the report and decided to conduct its brain-storming sessions according to the following procedure:

(1) Comments on the Report of the Chairman of the Movement.

(2) Restructuring of the United Nations: The lead Speaker was Zimbabwe and the co-presenter Sri Lanka.

(3) Disarmament: The lead Speaker was Iran and the co-presenter Egypt.

(4) International economic cooperation for development and environment. The lead Speaker was Algeria (Chairman of the Group of 77) and the co-presenter India.

(5) Social Development: The lead Speaker was Chile (Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Social Development Summit Conference 1995).

(6) Human Rights: The lead Speaker was Ghana.

Seventy-four delegations took the floor, commenting on the above-mentioned topics.

17. The Conference adopted two separate resolutions, one on Rwanda and the other on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

VIII- DATE AND VENUE OF THE ELEVENTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT (Agenda item 8)

18. Colombia offered to host the Summit Conference in 1995, a proposal which was enthusiastically and unanimously welcomed.

IX. ADOPTION OF THE FINAL DOCUMENTS

19. The Conference adopted the following documents:

1. Final Document of the Conference (NAC/M.11/DOC.1)
2. Cairo Declaration (NAC/M.11/Doc.2)
3. Special resolution on Rwanda. (NAC/M.11/Res.2)
4. Special resolution on Bosnia-Herzegovina. (NAC/M.11/Res.1)

The Chairman announced that Egypt would prepare a summary covering the meetings of the brain storming sessions, to be conveyed to the Chairman of the Movement for consideration and distribution.

X. OTHER MATTERS (Agenda item 10)

20. Additional recommendations and resolutions

(a) Lebanon submitted a draft resolution regarding Israel's aggression on Lebanon, which was supported by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine,Yemen,Libya and was unanimously adopted (NAC/M.11/Res.3)

(b) Upon recommendation from the Chairman, the Conference recommended to the Chairman of the Movement the termination of the Ad-hoc Committee on South Africa; since the objectives of the Committee had been fullyachieved.

(c) Malaysia proposed the following text to be inserted as a new paragraph : The Ministers expressed their concern over the classification of countries on the basis of a state of crisis in the latest UNDP Human Development Report. such classification has an adverse effect on the process of development and progress, the Ministers entrusted the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau in New York to take up this matter with the U.N. Secretary General with a view to reviewing this classification." The

Conference endorsed the inclusion of the paragraph as paragraph 82 of the Final Document.

(d) Zimbabwe proposed including a paragraph that would read as follows: "The Ministers decided to retable and put to the vote the resolution seeking an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons during the 49th Session of the General Assembly."

The Conference endorsed the inclusion of the paragraph as paragraph 69 of the Final Document.

21. Reservations concerning the Final Document

(a) Iran said that as regards one specific segment dealing with Palestine and the Middle East, Iran had serious difficulty accepting the approach and found paragraphs 131 and 132 totally unacceptable, as it considered this segment a turning point in the Movement's previous stand. It therefore wished to put on record its strong reservation on the section and paragraphs he had mentioned.

(b) Yemen pointed out that the unity of Yemen had not been mentioned in the Final Document and hence made a reservation.

(c) Iraq wished to put on record its reservation regarding paragraph 142 to 144 in the Final Document as it was ambiguous, vague and too general in tone.

(d) Zimbabwe had strong reservations regarding paragraphs 199 to 204 on Bosnia-Herzegovina but did not wish to give reasons so as not to open up a debate.

(e) Zambia expressed its reservation on paragraph 55 on Disarmament as it singled out one State, i.e. Israel.

(f) Pakistan expressed its reservation on the section on "UN Peace-Keeping" in the Final Document.

22. **Explanation of positions and observations**

(a) Cameroon raised the subject of the border dispute with Nigeria over Bakassi and believed it should be reflected in the Final Document.

Nigeria stated that the matter was of no concern to the Movement as it was a mere border dispute and the OAU was dealing with it, therefore the matter should not be incorporated in the Final Document.

Chairman stated that the question would be reflected in the General Report.

(b) Kuwait expressed its deep appreciation of the efforts exerted by Ambassador Nabil El Araby in formulating paragraph 142-144 concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait which represented the minimum and which Kuwait had accepted in order to facilitate matters and create a positive brotherly climate for deliberations.

(c) Cambodia noted that the names of the countries that had contributed to the efforts which had culminated in the agreement signed in Paris had not been mentioned in paragraph 176 on Cambodia. He thanked the ASEAN countries, particularly Indonesia, for its contribution to that end.

(d) Zambia referring to paragraph 112 on Human Rights while supporting and reaffirming that human rights should not be used as instruments of political pressure, especially against the Non-Aligned and other developing countries, believed that they should not hide behind this facade and trample on the fundamental rights of peoples.

23. **Messages received form observer countries**

The Chairman of the Conference received a letter from the Chinese observer concerning the reference to the question of the South China Sea in the Final Document. He stated that the Chinese Government had on numerous occasions stated its views on the question of the South China Sea and had always been opposed to internationalizing the issue. It therefore expressed its reservation on the reference to the question of the South China Sea in the document of the Non-Aligned Movement.

24. (a) The Conference adopted a motion of thanks and gratitude to the host country.

(b) The closing session was held on 3 June 1994. H.E. Amre Moussa, Egyptian Foreign Minister, delivered concluding remarks, a summary of which is reproduced in the Final Document.

SECRETARY-GENERAL
AMBASSADOR

SAYED K. EL-MASRY

Cairo, 3rd June, 1994

Annex (4)
Agenda
of
The Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

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1. OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE.
2. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.
3. ADOPTION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA.
4. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF SENIOR OFFICIALS MEETING.
5. ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS, OBSERVERS AND GUESTS.
6. REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MOVEMENT.
7. REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION AND THE ROLE OF THE MOVEMENT.
8. DATE AND VENUE OF THE ELEVENTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT.
9. ADOPTION OF THE FINAL DOCUMENTS.
10. OTHER MATTERS.

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Annex (5)
Report
of The Meeting of Senior Officials of The 11th Ministerial Conference of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries

1- The Meeting of Senior Officials met in Cairo on May 30,1994 under the chairmanship of H.E. Ambassador Nabil El Araby, Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations.

2- The Meeting adopted the following agenda:

(1) Adoption of the Agenda.

(2) Recommendations on the Provisional Agenda of the Ministerial Conference.

(3) Recommendations on the Organization of Work of the Ministerial Conference.

(4) Recommendations on the Admission of New Members, Observers and Guests.

(5) Adoption of the Report of the Meeting of Senior Officials to the Ministerial Conference.

3- The Meeting recommended the adoption of the following Provisional Agenda by the Ministerial Conference.

(1) Opening of the Conference.

(2) Election of officers.

(3) Adoption of the Provisional Agenda.

(4) Adoption of the Report of the Senior Officials Meeting.

(5) Admission of New Members, Observers and Guests.

(6) Report of the Chairman of the Movement.

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(7) Review of the International Political and Economic Situation and the Role of the Movement.

(8) Date and venue of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government.

(9) Adoption of the Final Document.

(10) Other Matters.

4- The Meeting further recommended to the Ministerial Conference the admission of South Africa as member.

5- The Meeting further recommended granting the status of Observer to Azerbaijan and that of Guest to Italy.

6- The Meeting noted pursuant to the report of the Coordinating Bureau that the application of the Russian Federation for guest status is under consultations.

7- The Meeting recommended to the Ministerial Conference the following composition of the bureau.

A- For the post of Vice-Chairman
- Africa : Congo, Morocco, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso.
- Asia : (not yet decided)
- Latin America and the Caribbean : (not yet decided)
- Europe: Cyprus

B- Member Ex-Officio : Indonesia

C- For the post of Rapporteur General :

8- It was agreed that the message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations will be read by his representative. It was also agreed to hear the Secretary Generals of the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

9- The Meeting recommended the nomination of H.E. Ambassador Sayed Kassem El Masry, Ambassador of Egypt to Indonesia, as Secretary General of the Conference.

10- The Meeting recommended that the Ministerial Conference convene, in morning and afternoon sessions, informal plenary meetings where interventions would be made from the floor on the following specific items:

(a) Report and reflections of the Chairman of the Movement on the developments in the international situation since the NAM Summit in 1992.

(b)
- Restructuring of the United Nations.
- Disarmament issues.

(c)
- International economic cooperation for development including environment.
- Social development and human rights.

11- In this respect, the meeting further recommended that informal plenary sessions be conducted in the form of brain-storming session. In order to enhance the effectiveness of these sessions, it recommended that they be held in a format that is conducive to in-depth discussion.

12- The Meeting recommended, furthermore, that a drafting group of the whole be established and divided into a political working group and an economic working group to be chaired by the host country.

13- The Meeting approved this Report and decided to transmit it to the Ministerial Conference.

Annex (6)

VOTE OF THANKS

A vote of thanks to the host country was adopted expressing appreciation and gratitude for the warm hospitality extended to the participants and for the fine organization of work and conduct of proceedings which were instrumental in crowning the Conference's activities with well-earned success. Cyprus, Bangladesh, Honduras and Djibouti took the floor on behalf of their respective regional groups and expressed similar feelings, pointing out in the process the efficient manner in which the Chairman conducted the activities of the Conference and brought it to a successful end.
